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EPITAPH FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL WALKER.—Here lies one whose name was writ in water. —KEATS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

No old or overloaded excursion steamer should be allowed to leave its dock for a trip across the lake without taking the owners of the boat along as passengers.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 227. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MORE MYSTERY IN HERRICK CASE

Four Other Deaths Which Occurred Sixteen Years Ago to Be Added to the List.

RECORD OF FATALITIES.

Those Who Expired in 1884 Were Sisters and Infant Daughters of Woman Now Widowed.

CHOLERA MORBUS SPECTER.

Physician Who Attended Sufferers Says Symptoms Were Similar and All Vomited.

BODY IS HURRIEDLY EMBALMED.

Four other deaths are to be added to the list of fatalities that has thrown a deeper mystery about the Herrick case now under investigation by Coroner Berz and his assistant, Dr. Joseph Springer. The four deaths now brought to light are those of Annie and Margaret Kirner, sisters of the widowed Mrs. Herrick, and Lillie and Hilda Lymburner, infant daughters of the woman now widowed and her first husband. All four deaths occurred sixteen years ago; between the months of June and December, 1884.

Come to Live with Their Sister.

Annie and Margaret Kirner came from their home in Watertown, Wis., to live with their sister a few months after she was married to Ferdinand Lymburner in 1883. Mr. Lymburner was then holding a good position with the Pullman Palace Car company, and readily gave his sisters-in-law a comfortable home. Annie was 16 years old and Margaret 21. Shortly before they came the baby, Lillie, entered the household of the Lymburners, and later Hilda was born.

No misfortune marred the even current of events until Margaret fell ill in April, 1884. She was removed to the County Hospital for treatment. There she died on March 19, 1884. Her death was due to epistaxis, a medical term for bleeding at the nose.

In the following May Annie Kirner fell ill. It was said she had cancer of the stomach, and Dr. G. Frank Lydston was called into consultation. Medicines were of no avail, and the girl died on June 14. The death certificate as recorded at the health department shows death to have been due to asthenia.

Baby Dies in Convulsions.

The following September baby Lillie was taken ill suddenly and died in convulsions, despite heroic efforts made by Dr. R. S. Hall, then at Ogden avenue and Twelfth street. The grandfather of the baby girl said yesterday he remembered the death of the little one as having greatly affected his son Ferdinand. Then in the December following the baby, Hilda, became sick and died. Its death was supposed to be due to poisoning by a brass button, which Mrs. Lymburner said at the time the baby had swallowed.

Record of Deaths in the House.

With these additions, now first brought to the attention of the Coroner, the record of deaths in the households of the Lymburners and the Herricks stands as follows:

March 19, 1884, Margaret Kirner, sister of Mrs. Lymburner, at Cook County Hospital. Cause of death reported as posebleeding. Attending physician, Dr. S. A. McWilliams.

June 14, 1884, Annie Kirner, sister of Margaret and of Mrs. Lymburner. Cause of death reported as asthenia. Accompanying symptoms, vomiting. Attending physician, Dr. G. Frank Lydston.

Sept. 19, 1884, Lillie Lymburner, aged 1 year 2 months, daughter of Lena and Ferdinand Lymburner. Cause of death, diarrhea. Accompanying symptoms, convulsions and vomiting. Attending physician, Dr. R. S. Hall.

December, 1884, Hilda Lymburner, aged 8 months. Cause of death, supposed poisoning by brass button. Same symptoms as sisters.

Oct. 5, 1895, Ferdinand Lymburner, husband of John Lymburner, now the widowed Mrs. Herrick. Cause of death not definitely known. Accompanying symptoms, vomiting. Attending physician, Dr. G. Frank Lydston. Post mortem demanded and acceded to by Ferdinand Lymburner Sr., Mrs. Lymburner, and Dr. Lydston. Prevented by premature embalming. Drs. Lydston, Hoyer, and Rogers were to have conducted the examination.

Aug. 2, 1899, Mrs. E. P. Herrick. Cause of death supposed cholera morbus. Accompanying symptoms said by Dr. W. T. Gilman to have been vomiting. Death sudden; no post mortem.

Aug. 11, 1899, Mrs. Cornelia Tontince. Cause of death cholera morbus. Accompanying symptoms, per Dr. Gilman, fits of vomiting. Death sudden and unexpected. No post mortem.

Aug. 6, 1900, Mr. E. P. Herrick. Cause of death stated to be heart disease; fits of vomiting, according to statements made by Mr. Herrick to friends previous to last fatal attack.

Those Were Saved by the Doctors.

Those who have been attacked seriously but as follows:

May, 1900, Mrs. E. P. Herrick; attacks of cholera morbus, which were relieved by medical assistance.

August, 1899, Mrs. E. T. Herrick; attacked by cholera morbus; relieved by medical assistance.

September, 1899, Mrs. E. T. Herrick; attacked by cholera morbus; relieved by medical assistance assisted by Dr. W. T. Gilman, only to relapse a few hours later; removed to hospital and recovered.

June, 1900, Mrs. Florence Hadley; attacked by cholera morbus; relieved by medical assistance; relapsed; removed to Baptist Hospital and recovered.

Symptoms Those of Arsenic.

Concerning the cases of Annie Kirner and Ferdinand Lymburner, Dr. Lydston, who attended both, was questioned yesterday, and replied that he recalled them perfectly.

Dr. Lydston was questioned as follows:

"Did either of the cases exhibit symptoms of vomiting?"

"In both did," answered Dr. Lydston. "Miss Kirner was unable to keep anything at all on her stomach, and that militated greatly against the administration of the remedies prescribed."

"What was your diagnosis of the case?"

"The circumstances were peculiar, inasmuch as I was told the young woman had vomited the fits of vomiting she had. Now, I say that arsenic in her stomach would have caused the same fits of vomit-

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

CHINA.

General Lenevitch telegraphed to St. Petersburg that allied troops advanced to within sixteen miles from Pekin; since leaving Yang Tsun on Aug. 8 had skirmishes with Chinese troops, who fled in panic; Chinese forces concentrating at Angui and Hsiang Hossino; battle expected in latter place.

Negotiations proceeding between commanders and Chinese government for the handing over of foreigners in Pekin to allied army.

Department of State received message from Minister Conger, not a reply to telegram, which it refused to publish.

Unknown speech of German Emperor to his troops published, in which he opposed any partition of China.

President Loubet gained popularity by speech to troops bound for China.

Women missionaries returned to Chicago had narrow escape from Boxers.

Account of Japanese valor at battle of Pietsang.

French will join the British in defense of Shanghai.

FOREIGN.

Londoner returned from the Transvaal related that Oom Paul sought asylum in American Consulate.

Much dissatisfaction expressed by exhibiters anent award decision of Paris exposition juries.

Reports of delegates at Zionist Congress, London, showed great growth of the movement.

Die Zukunft of Berlin, Maximilian Harden's paper, again confiscated for lese majeste.

Waiters in London organized campaign for regular scale of pay; tipping system opposed.

American army losses on Pansy Isle, in the Philippines, reported unusually large.

Epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in Paris, caused by low water in the Seine.

Shah of Persia won $1,000 at races in Ostend, which he gave to the poor.

An epidemic of strikes has broken out in Europe.

Prince of Siam arrived in Paris.

POLITICS.

W. J. Bryan tried to explain indifference to unions by sending an envoy to Milwaukee convention.

Presidential Candidate Bryan cut short further perilous escapades of William J. Bryan Jr.

Revolution of sentiment among Poles will redound in favor of entire Republican ticket.

Nationalist party at Indianapolis may name ex-Speaker Reed for President.

William J. Bryan's itinerary discussed, but no definite arrangements made.

Democrats growing discouraged over failure of anti-imperialism issue.

Coler fight in New York may disrupt Tammany Hall.

Bryan will address Irish societies at Sunnyside today.

LOCAL.

Four more deaths added to list in Herrick mystery. Two sisters and two infant children of woman now widowed died of the Herrick symptoms in 1884.

Assessors finished realty books. Cut is 17 per cent below last year. More cuts to be made within loop and elsewhere.

Three police sergeants suspected in Elsner case suspended and hearing postponed to await presence of chief witness.

Entire lake front lit up by a blaze in the S. P. Shotter company resin yards, 11 Slip street; damage, $3,000.

John R. Bird severely bitten by rabid dog. Encounter occurred in the dark and desperate struggle ensued.

Many sane people sent to Detention Hospital without examination. Clerks acted as judges.

Acting Mayor Walker commended for opening public baths by prominent suburban pastor.

Steamer Grand Rapids saved two men who had clung for three hours to overturned yacht.

John J. Mooney of Kenosha left $100,000 to grandchildren; directed he be buried in $25 coffin.

Illinois Steel paid out almost a quarter million dollars to its employés at South Chicago.

Three men buried under tons of falling iron ore in South Chicago; killed 1, injured 2.

John Ameker, Oak Park, in search of a nephew, who is heir to a big Swiss estate.

Commissioner McGann denied theft of city coal from Bridgeport pumping station.

Dux-Dames duel off; Dux hearkens to wife's appeal and apologizes to Dames.

Dr. W. S. Christopher expressed opposition to civil service in public schools.

United States engineers are coöperating with city to improve Chicago River.

No response to invitations of G. A. R. has been received from Admiral.

Society will be much in evidence at golf tournament at Onwentsia.

Deserted baby found in rowboat in South Chicago.

DOMESTIC.

The new Hamburg-American liner, Deutschland, made fastest hourly average ever attained by a passenger steamer; crossed from Sandy Hook to Plymouth in five days, eleven hours, and forty-five minutes.

Abductors of Hazel Patterson of Kenosha, Wis., captured; child restored to mother. Attempt was made by relatives to get possession of child, who is heir to large estate.

Sailing vessel Maida crashes into rocks at Sault Ste. Marie, and sinking, completely blocks St. Mary's River channel, tying up all shipping.

Ferrell, murderer of Express Messenger Lane, received visit in Columbus (O.) jail from girl for whom he committed robbery.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls dying at Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., from throat trouble; his son called to his bedside.

Blanch Fearing of Chicago, only blind woman lawyer in America, died at Eureka Springs, Ark.

Multi-millionaire Collis P. Huntington passed away at Pine Knot Camp in the Adirondacks.

State turstees decided on Macomb as the site for the Illinois Normal School.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Labor unions threaten to stop work on new Illinois Theater Building. Carpenters and joiners call for referendum on proposition of withdrawal from Building Trades council.

Union League club bought site for annex building on Custom-House place.

Railroads combined to raise rates for transportation of soldiers.

National Biscuit company declared 1¾ per cent dividend.

Wheat lower; dullness of speculation a factor.

SPORTING.

Chicago lost two games to Boston, 7 to 6, each time. White Stockings defeated Milwaukee 4 to 0.

Glens Falls grand circuit trotting meeting opened.

Gold Badge won Harlem's La Grange Stakes.

Kreigh Collins defeated J. P. Paret.

HOLDUP MEN ATTACK WOMEN.

Four Colored Fellows Scratch and Bruise Mrs. Maude Schrader in Taking Purse.

HER COMPANION ESCAPES.

Eva Anderson Too Fleet-Footed for the Thugs, Who Escape on Wentworth Avenue Car.

MANY SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Mrs. Maude Schrader and Miss Eva Anderson were set upon by four colored holdup men at Sixtieth street and Wentworth avenue at 10:45 o'clock last night. Mrs. Schrader's purse was stolen, she was scratched and bruised about the hands and arms, and badly frightened. Miss Anderson saved her valuables by outrunning the ruffians.

The robbery occurred within four blocks of the Englewood Police Station and almost directly under an electric arc light. The women's scream brought scores of people to the street, but the robbers jumped upon a Wentworth avenue car half a block from the scene of the robbery and escaped. Mrs. Schrader's purse, which they secured, contained a few dollars and two rings.

Women Waiting for Car.

Mrs. Schrader lives at 1219 West Sixty-third street and had spent the evening with Miss Anderson at the latter's residence, 5937 Wentworth avenue. At 10:45 o'clock the women started to go to Mrs. Schrader's house and were waiting for a car at Wentworth avenue and Sixtieth street, when they saw four colored men approaching. The men came from some vacant lots, and as they passed under the electric light near the women Miss Anderson remarked that she feared they had some evil design. Miss Anderson moved toward the middle of the street. Before Mrs. Schrader could follow two of the men set upon her. The others pursued Miss Anderson, who ran screaming down the street.

The men who attacked Mrs. Schrader attempted to get possession of her purse which hung from her belt by a strap. One of them pinioned her arms from behind, while the other tugged at the purse. The strap held, however, and the purse tore in two, the portion containing the money and rings falling to the robber. The thief then snatched at Mrs. Schrader's watch. The chain parted, however, and he failed to secure it.

Escape on a Trolley Car.

Miss Anderson's screams by this time had aroused the neighborhood and several men ran from the houses. The thugs took alarm and fled, running toward Sixty-first street and boarding a south-bound car.

Miss Anderson called to the conductor to stop, but he did not hear her.

The street was all excitement after the robbery, and men stood gazing after the car, which was speedily bearing the desperate robbers away. Bits of Mrs. Schrader's watch chain lay on the ground, and she was almost prostrated from fright.

When Mrs. Schrader recovered her composure the two women walked to the Englewood Police Station and reported the robbery. Lieutenant Burdick sent out the entire force to search for the robbers. Mrs. Schrader was able to give a good description of the man who took her purse. She described him as being about 22 years of age, and as wearing a black sateen shirt and black derby hat.

Many Arrested on Suspicion.

The women remained at the station for some time and inspected the captives the police soon began to bring in. Up to 12 o'clock eighteen men had been arrested, but Mrs. Schrader could not identify any of them, and they were released. At 1 o'clock the patrol wagon brought in another load of nine, and they were held. Mrs. Schrader will look them over this morning.

Another Robbery Reported.

Four colored men stopped Wallace Smith, who lives near Fifty-ninth street and Stewart avenue, as he was passing under the Fort Wayne tracks at that point about an hour before the Wentworth avenue robbery occurred.

They robbed him of a small amount of money and ran away. The police think the same men later attacked Mrs. Schrader and Miss Anderson.

FORMER SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS IS HARDLY EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

Now at the Las Vegas Hot Springs Dangerously Ill—His Son Has Been Sent For—Continued Sickness of the Distinguished Politician.

East Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 14.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Ingalls, who has been at the Hot Springs for some time, has been sinking steadily, and he now considers himself in a dying condition. He lately expressed the wish that he might go to his home in Atchison, Kas. His son Ellsworth has been advised of the wish and is expected to arrive from Hot Springs, S. D., to accompany his parents on the journey.

From the tone of the dispatches in the Eastern papers sent from Kansas the impression is conveyed that the Senator's condition is that of immediately critical illness. Such is not the case, the doctors say. He is a sick man, but it is probable that he will linger along for several weeks, though it is considered a matter of only a short time as to when the end will come.

Atchison, Kas., Aug. 14.—[Special.]—Former United States Senator John J. Ingalls' son, Sheffield Ingalls, left here today for Las Vegas in response to a telegram announcing his father's serious condition. Near friends of the family in Atchison have known for some time that Senator Ingalls is fatally ill.

Senator Ingalls was attacked with la grippe about two years ago, while on a lecturing tour in South Dakota, and has been in poor health ever since. He left the lecture field in the fall of 1898 and came home to make speeches for Governor Stanley.

Arriving at Atchison, he was prevented from getting into the campaign by illness, and went from here to Washington, where his family was then temporarily located. He was ill a long time after reaching Washington, and when he returned to Atchison again the grip had left him with a bronchial trouble, for which he sought relief in the Southwest.

ACTING MAYOR WALKER EMULATES NERO.

In his free bath campaign Mr. Walker is commended by the Rev. G. W. Mylne and likened to Nero, Agrippa, and Diocletian. Mr. Walker agrees to be the fourth member of the quartet.

WALKER FINDS HIS CLASS

WILL FOLLOW STEPS OF NERO AND AGRIPPA.

The Rev. George W. Mylne, Glen Ellyn, Gives the Acting Mayor and Free Bath Promoter a Tip Which He Is Quick to Follow—Says Twenty-sixth Street Station Was Not Established to Gain Votes for Himself in the Second Ward, However.

Acting Mayor Walker has found his class. The Rev. George W. Mylne of the First Congregational Church, Glen Ellyn, has helped him find it. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Mylne congratulating the Acting Mayor for his part in establishing the new lake front bathing station carried the delicate intimation that Mr. Walker might rank with Nero, Agrippa, and Diocletian as a public benefactor. They also provided baths for the public. Mr. Walker accepted the suggestion and announced his ticket as "Nero, Agrippa, Diocletian, and Walker," upon a bathhouse platform.

Intended to Be Complimentary.

There being no doubt that the Rev. Mr. Mylne intended to be complimentary in his reference to the ancient bathhouse founders, the congratulations were received in the spirit in which they were given.

"Nothing is more beneficial than bathing," said Mr. Mylne. "With the ancient Greeks and Romans, daily bathing was considered a necessity, and it developed a fine, vigorous race of men. When an ancient potentate wished to ingratiate himself in the good will of the people, he used State revenues in establishing free bathing places. Agrippa did this; Nero did this; and Diocletian did it."

"That is the class I am in," said Mr. Walker, "with Nero and Agrippa. There would seem to be something shady about using State revenues to establish bathing houses, but probably it was not intended that I should infer that this was charged against me."

Purpose of the Bathing Station.

Mr. Walker admitted that a long lapse of time seemed to have been necessary to produce a "potentate" able to stand with Nero & Co. even on a bathhouse proposition, but he denied that he established the new lake bathing station at Twenty-sixth street to ingratiate himself into the good will of the Second Ward voters according to the campaign methods of Rome.

CAVALRYMEN OBJECT TO THE ROUGH RIDERS' UNIFORMS AS ILLEGAL.

Officers of the First Troop Say Independents Violate Law in Wearing Copy of Regular Dress—Latter Rely on a Permit from Governor Tanner.

Colonel Edward C. Young of the First Cavalry, I. N. G., made the statement yesterday that he intended to bring action against the organization known as the Chicago Rough Riders for using an exact copy of the uniform worn by his cavalry, contrary to a law of the State of Illinois which forbids any organizations other than the army, the National Guard, the Grand Army, and the Sons of Veterans wearing the regulation uniform. Notwithstanding this there are a number of organizations in this city which are daily violating this law.

Members of the First Cavalry make the claim that the members of the "Rough Riders" wear an identical copy of their uniform in every way.

The members of the "Rough Riders" claim that they have a perfect right to wear this or any other uniform as long as they do not use the letters "I. N. G."

Colonel Edward C. Young, when seen by a reporter last night, said the members of the Rough Riders have no right whatsoever to wear the uniform of the Illinois National Guard, and if Governor Tanner has granted them a permit to do so, as they claim, he must have failed to know that there was a law on the subject.

FIGHTS WITH A RABID DOG

JOHN R. BIRD HAS DESPERATE ENCOUNTER IN THE DARK.

Is Attacked by the Fierce Creature in the Yard at His Residence, 5127 Wabash Avenue—Animal Springs for His Throat—Man and Beast Clinch in a Struggle for the Mastery and Battle Half an Hour—Police Go to the Rescue.

John R. Bird lies at his home, 5127 Wabash avenue, the victim of an exciting struggle with a Newfoundland dog supposed to have been suffering from rabies. The strange encounter occurred before the break of day yesterday morning in the rear yard of Bird's residence. The man struggled with the infuriated brute for nearly half an hour, and narrowly escaped with his life before Sergeant Bagnell and several officers from the Fiftieth Street Station went to his rescue in a patrol wagon.

Mr. Bird was aroused from his slumbers shortly after 2 o'clock by strange noises which appeared to emanate from a shed in the back yard. He listened for awhile, unable to determine the source of the weird moans and howls, and finally decided to make a personal investigation.

Mr. Bird stepped out into the dark. He had not gone far when suddenly a Newfoundland dog jumped at his throat. The dog was to all appearances suffering from rabies. It failed to reach the man's throat at the first leap and sprang upon him again. The animal's teeth sank into the man's right arm just below the elbow and his clothes were torn by the dog's sharp claws. Mr. Bird realized the danger of his position and shouted for help.

He summoned all his strength and seized the dog around the neck with his arms. Then he made a desperate attempt to strangle the animal. The dog proved too strong for him, however, and he was finally thrown to the ground weak from the exertion and loss of blood. The man and dog rolled about the ground.

A neighbor heard Mr. Bird's cries for help and notified the Fiftieth Street Police Station by telephone. A few minutes later a patrol wagon filled with policemen under the command of Sergeant Bagnell arrived. The police found the man and dog still struggling on the ground. The man's face and clothing were covered with blood and his clothing was torn.

Sergeant Bagnell struck the animal on the head and it rolled over stunned by the force of the blow. The policemen tied the animal's feet so that it was powerless to renew the attack. Mr. Bird would not allow the police to kill the dog, as he wished to have the animal examined to ascertain whether it was afflicted with rabies. The police took the dog to the Fiftieth Street Station, where it was locked in a cell for safe keeping. A few hours after landing the animal in the cell Sergeant Bagnell and others in attempting to remove the cords from its legs and mouth choked it to death.

Mr. Bird was removed to his home and is at present under the care of a physician. His condition is critical.

NIPPURIAN EXPEDITION DISCOVERS THE LIBRARY OF THE GREAT TEMPLE.

Exploration Party Organized at the University of Pennsylvania, Now Working on the Remains of Nippur, Finds Historical and Literary Tablets.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The mail advices to the Daily News from Constantinople, dated Aug. 8, announce the arrival there of Professor H. V. Hellprecht, head of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Nippur.

The party discovered the Library of the Great Temple, with over 17,000 tablets dealing with historical and literary matters, not one of them of later date than 2280 B. C.

"The unexplored remains of the library," says the correspondent, "will require five years for excavation. If those parts prove as rich in results as the portion already found there will be no example in the world's history, not even in Egypt, of so complete a recovery of the records of ancient civilization."

HIS ALL FOR CHILDREN.

LIFE AND WILL OF JOHN J. MOONEY, KENOSHA PIONEER.

Directs That He Be Buried in a $25 Coffin, with No Flowers—Estate of Nearly $100,000 Left to Two Grandchildren—Much of Old Man's Time for Many Years Devoted to Wheeling About Town and Playing with Infants.

John J. Mooney, one of the pioneer residents of Kenosha, left an estate of nearly $100,000, but when his will was filed for probate yesterday the fact was disclosed that he had asked to be interred in a coffin to cost not more $25, and that no flowers be put on the casket and no mourning be worn for him by his relatives. The entire fortune was left to Mr. Mooney's two little grandchildren, the children of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Riley. Mrs. Riley is to hold the money in trust until the children are 25 years of age.

The will illustrates the traits of Mr. Mooney's character, with which residents of Kenosha for years have been familiar. He led the most simple life and lived in the most inexpensive way, except when it came to a question of making the two little grandchildren or the children of his neighbors happy. His love for children amounted almost to eccentricity.

His Amusement Wheeling Children.

For many years Mr. Mooney preferred to live in a boarding-house. He spent almost nothing for his own comfort. His chief amusement was in wheeling his two little grandchildren about the city, and in buying them candy and toys. When not with his own grandchildren, it was no unusual sight to see the old man trundling the children or grandchildren of some other Kenosha resident. The Kenosha nursegirls often took advantage of his good nature and turned their charges over to him when they found him unoccupied.

When the old man died it was with his two grandchildren close to him. He had become unconscious a short time before his death, but, reviving for a few minutes, his first question was for the two little children, and they were brought into the room and clung to him until he passed away.

Requests for Funeral Not Followed.

His near relatives thought too much of him to observe the request for an inexpensive casket, and, when he was interred, it was in a coffin that is said to have cost more than $700. There were flowers about the bier also. The request that his relatives wear no mourning after his death was carried out only partly.

Mr. Mooney's wealth was amassed during fifty-four years' residence in Kenosha. Scarcely a resident of the city was better known. As far back as the old citizens remember he always had lived in the same frugal way. When the illness which proved fatal in a few hours first attacked him the old man was engaged in his regular frolic with the two little grandchildren. At his funeral the children of Kenosha outnumbered every one else.

JOHN AMECKER, HEIR TO SWISS ESTATE, SOUGHT BY CHICAGO FRIENDS.

His Uncle Lives in Oak Park and the Missing Man Is a Former Resident of the City—Death of Relatives in Switzerland.

John Amecker, a former Chicago man, is heir to three estates in Switzerland, and relatives are searching for him. If living he is 35 years old. He has not been seen by his relatives for seven years.

He is a nephew of John Amecker of Oak Park, who lives at Marion avenue and Paulina street, and he has two brothers, who are joint heirs with him. One, Casper, lives in Sacramento, Cal., and another is located somewhere in New York. He is known as Simon Moore, having been adopted by a wealthy family of that name.

The estate which has become the property of these brothers is in the hamlet of Hohfluh, near Meyningen, in the Canton of Berne, in sight of the beautiful Jungfrau. The recent deaths of Margaret Amecker and her father gave two estates to the three heirs, and the estate of their father, who died several years ago, is also waiting to be distributed. It is probable that there is $30,000 to be distributed.

BULLETIN OF **The Daily Tribune.**

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Fair, somewhat higher temperature, southerly winds.

Sun rises at 5:07; sets at 7:01.

Moon rises at 9:38 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 **More Mystery in Herrick Case. Women Attacked by Holdup Men. Acting Mayor Is Classified. Fights Mad Dog in the Dark. John J. Mooney's Peculiar Will. Allies Pressing on to Pekin.**

2 **Conger's Message Kept Secret. Deutschland Breaks Ocean Record. Waiters to Fight Tips.**

3 **Strike May Tie Up Theater Building. Plenty of Money at South Chicago. Young Bryan Suppressed. Police Sergeants Are Suspended. Civil Service in Schools Opposed. Realty Valuations Reduced. Sane People in Asylums.**

4 **Polish Vote Is Changed. Bryan's Plans Not Settled. T. B. Reed May Lead New Party. New Cry of Democrats Weak. Agent of Bryan Visits Printers.**

5 **Collis P. Huntington Dies Suddenly. Gold Exports Break Record.**

7 **Stolen Child Restored.**

8 **Orphans Lose Two Games. Gold Badge Wins La Grange Stake. Collins Defeats Paret.**

9 **Heat or Rain Hurts the Crops.**

12 **Improvement of Chicago River.**

Pages. 6 Editorial. 7 Society. 7 Fontenoy. — Pages. 9 Commercial. 12 Lake Marine. 12 Courts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Westernland	
GIBRALTAR	Werra	
NEW YORK		Taurio.
NEW YORK		Anchoria.
NEW YORK		Lahn.
PLYMOUTH	Deutschland	
QUEENSTOWN	Oceanic	

ALLIES MOVE BY FORCED MARCHES

Advance to Pekin Taken Up from Yang Tsun After Day's Rest Meets No Resistance.

FORM IN THREE COLUMNS.

Negotiations Said to Be Under Way for Government of Empire by Chinese Under Foreign Direction.

PLAN FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Governor-General of French Indo-China Reports the Forces to Be Now Within Sixteen Miles of Capital.

DEFINITE NEWS IS NEAR.

CHE FOO, Aug. 14.—Consul Ragsdale has just received a cipher dispatch by runner from Minister Conger. It says:

"The situation is not critical. The Chinese government is trying to force us to leave Pekin. It is impossible till troops arrive."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Aug. 15, 3 a. m.—Reports from two sources other than the United States go to indicate that the allied troops are still advancing.

An official Russian message has them fighting above Yang Tsun on Aug. 9 with success, and the Governor General of French Indo-China says he has word that the allies are sixteen miles from the capital.

Advance Past Yang Tsun.

A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg, Aug. 14, says: "The latest telegram from General Lenevitch, just received, states that the allied troops took one day's rest after the capture of Yang Tsun and on Aug. 7 a vanguard started from Yang Tsun at 6 o'clock in the morning composed of one East Siberian rifle regiment, one sotnia of Cossacks, three battalions of Japanese infantry, one Japanese sapper company, and one American mountain battery.

"Notwithstanding the almost impassable state of the road they made a forced march of nine miles toward Pekin, and at Nantsi-Tun, about fifty miles from the Chinese capital, came upon a Chinese detachment, which they put to ignominious flight. After an hour and a half of fighting the enemy threw away their arms and escaped in panic towards Pekin.

"As soon as General Lenevitch received this news from the vanguard all the allied troops began to advance in three columns, with the Cossack scouts in the van and on the flanks.

Second Move on Aug. 9.

"The allied troops on Aug. 9 occupied Ho-Si-Wu, and have since moved toward Muchang without meeting any great opposition. The artillery is being moved forward in a satisfactory manner, despite the bad state of the roads, which the Japanese are engaged in repairing.

"The Chinese troops are now concentrated at Hsiang Hossino, where fighting may be expected."

May Be Close to Pekin.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris, Aug. 14, says: "M. Paul Doumer, the Governor General of French Indo-China, telegraphs that the Europeans are within sixteen miles of Pekin."

London's Information Vague.

If the allied troops have reached the gates of Pekin nothing definite is known of it in London. The prediction made in Washington that the advancing army will be in a position to make a successful attack on Pekin Saturday or Sunday is regarded by the London press as highly probable of fulfilment. The morning papers display a certain uneasiness over the indefinite reports of the latest Conger cablegram, coming so closely on the heels of Macdonald's pessimistic message of Aug. 6.

The Russians are fearful they may have some difficulty in properly defending Port Arthur, and the officials have notified all women and children to leave.

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the place, subject to the veto of the supreme head.

Chinese to Govern China.

The responsibility for the government of the country, under European surveillance, will be thrown upon the shoulders of the patriotic Chinese Viceroys, with their assistants, and the administration will be reformed broadly on lines suggested by the reformed imperial customs under Sir Robert Hart.

China can only be governed by the Chinese. This fact is now recognized by all the European powers.

Disarmament will be a part of the new scheme simultaneously with the organization of an effective police system.

The capital will be moved to Shanghai.

These proposals are now forming the subject of interchanges of notes between the European chancelleries and Washington, and they will be found to supply the principles of a new Chinese administration.

Allies Not Lagging Back.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Aug. 15, 4 a. m.—The only news which takes the advance upon Pekin further than Hosi Wu comes from Paris. The London morning papers contain nothing to confirm the French report that the allies are within sixteen miles of Pekin, although a Chefoo dispatch is printed saying that they were within twenty-seven miles of the goal on Saturday.

Confirming the report of the arrival of the international forces at Hosi Wu (also written Hohsi Wu), the Daily Mail's correspondent adds:

"The Chinese offered little real opposition. The arrival of the allies frustrated a determined attempt to advert the course of the river. The heat is intense, but the health of the troops is good."

The Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh, is quoted as saying that he hoped and believed that peace would be established between China and the powers within the next six weeks.

Another Macdonald Note.

Yesterday he transmitted to the British Foreign office another message from the British Minister in Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, the contents of which the officials have thus far refused to make public.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the German government has ordered two cruisers to Shanghai, and that another is on the way, while a fourth is already there.

"The German government," he remarks, "is evidently determined that England shall not have a free hand in that region."

Look for Rescue on Thursday.

The Standard, after expressing the opinion that there is increasing ground to hope that the Ministers will be rescued by the arrival of the allies at Pekin tomorrow (Thursday), if the initial rate of progress is maintained, goes on to deal with what will follow the rescue, and says it may be taken for granted that the policy attributed to the Washington Cabinet represents the absolute minimum of the demands of the combined powers.

TELLS OF YANG TSUN FIGHT.

General Gaselee Notifies British War Office of Victory of the Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British government today received from Chefoo, under date of Aug. 11, General Gaselee's brief dispatches describing the capture of Peitsang and Yang Tsun. He says the Japanese dislodged the enemy from Peitsang in gallant style.

Describing the fight at Yang Tsun, General Gaselee says:

"After ascertaining that the enemy held the railway embankment, we formed for the attack with the Americans on our right and the Russian battalion on our extreme left. After a rapid advance of nearly three miles, during which they were under a hot shell and rifle fire, our troops carried the first line of defense in fine style.

"We are now encamped on the left bank of the Pei Ho, near the railway bridge over the Pei Ho. Casualties, about fifty killed."

Chinese at Pekin Alarmed.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 13, says numerous reports from Pekin, dated Aug. 8, have arrived there, describing the situation at the Chinese capital. It appears the Chinese are again desperately attacking the legations, which had few defenders left. It is also alleged that Prince Tuan and a hundred high officials have left Pekin, and that the news of the capture of Yang Tsun caused a heavy exodus of the residents.

Finally it is said that the execution of Sheng Yin Huan, the Cantonese, who was special ambassador of China to Queen Victoria's jubilee, has created widespread terror, and it is believed to be a fact that Yu Lu, the former Viceroy of Chi Li, was killed in battle at Yang Tsun.

Supplies at Yang Tsun Plenty.

A special dispatch from Yang Tsun, dated Aug. 7, reports the arrival of supplies there sufficient to last twelve days.

The dispatch adds that reconnoissances show the Chinese are demoralized and have fled towards Pekin.

The American signal men are keeping the telegraph wire intact along the line of march in the face of great difficulties.

About 50 per cent of the wounded are cases pronounced to be serious by the attending physicians.

JAPANESE VALOR AT PEITSANG.

Mikado's Soldiers Display Superior Military Qualities in Fight with Allies.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Aug. 13.—[Copyright by the Associated Press.]—The following dispatch has been received from a correspondent at Peitsang, dated Aug. 5, and forwarded by mail to Cheefoo and Shanghai:

The glory of today's fighting belongs to the Japanese. They did all the hardest fighting. The Americans were in reserve, and had no casualties. The Japanese, advancing across the plain, had no shelter and flanked the Chinese from their strong mud walls and trenches, extending five miles.

The feature of the battle was the magnificent Japanese cavalry charge, which resulted in the capture of ten field guns. The Chinese retreat was orderly, and they left but few dead on the field. Two hundred dead or wounded Japanese were counted. The British loss was two men killed and a few wounded.

The British naval brigade guns and two big Russian guns had a duel with the Chinese guns, which resulted in silencing the latter. The Russians found the plains east of the river flooded, and joined the main army west of it.

Every vehicle in Tien Tsin is impressed for the transport service of the allies, including all wagons and rickshaws drawn by people.

PROMISES TO SAVE MINISTERS.

Japanese General with Allies Says All Foreigners in Pekin Will Be Rescued.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY FREDERICK PALMER.]

CHEFOO, Aug. 12.—The legations in Pekin were all safe on Aug. 4, with ten days' rations. The attacks on the legations have been less numerous of late.

The advance column moves forward steadily.

General Fukushima says allies will surely save all foreigners in Pekin.

The advance column moved twelve miles yesterday without opposition. The allies' scouts are now at Mathao, with the Japanese in the lead. Russians have taken the place of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army, as a support to the Japanese.

CONGER'S NOTE IS KEPT SECRET.

Washington Officials Say Message Withheld Adds No Information.

EXPECT NEWS OF ALLIES.

Belief Expressed That Affairs in China Have Reached a Turning Point.

ADVANCE TO CONTINUE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—[Special.]—The State department has a message from Minister Conger which was forwarded by Minister Wu.

At first it was denied at the State department that a dispatch had been received, but it was finally admitted.

The unusual secrecy which officials of the government preserve respecting the dispatch gives rise to much speculation. Secretary Root insists that Mr. Conger's communication in no way changes the situation nor does it increase the gravity of conditions in China.

Speculation as to the contents of this dispatch were indulged in all day. These were to the effect that the American Minister had sent information which implicated the Chinese government in the outrages in Pekin and the firing on the legations. Other speculations were that it dealt with delicate diplomatic matters and that it would be imprudent to make it public at this time. Still other guesses were that the message contained information in regard to defenses at Tungchow, and if these were given out Minister Conger would probably be made the victim of Chinese revenge for giving the "enemies" of China information about defenses.

Order Message Repeated.

The most plausible story about this dispatch is that it is so badly muddled that the department cannot figure out what the advices really are. This is borne out by the fact that the cable was returned to the telegraph company, which was asked to have it repeated.

Another reason advanced and given some credence was the statement that the Chinese government was trying to force Mr. Conger to leave Pekin.

Secretary Root said it was of a confidential nature and of no interest to the general public.

State Department Tells Little.

At the close of the official day at the State department the following official announcement was bulletined:

"The Department of State announces that a message from Minister Conger has been received, but of uncertain date and not in reply to the telegram sent to him on Aug. 8. It will not be made public."

Minister Conger's message was received in Washington shortly before noon, coming first to the Chinese legation, by the usual route through Chinese officials. It was in the American cipher, without date, and signed with the Minister's name. It was at once transmitted to the State department, and conferences began between Acting Secretary Adee and Secretary Root. It was stated authoritatively that while the message was of a confidential character, and for that reason could not and would not be given out, yet, as a means of allaying possible misinterpretation, it could be said that the dispatch did not indicate whether Minister Conger has or has not received any messages from this government. Nothing was contained in the message which will cause any change in the instructions to General Chaffee.

Chaffee's Orders Unchanged.

In fact, it was stated in this same authoritative quarter that the only additional instructions sent to General Chaffee since he left Washington were those of a more specific and explicit nature, which the developments in China and the information received by the War department necessitated.

Wait for Word from Front.

The officials are still anxiously awaiting news of the advance of the international column. They are hopeful that the first news to come out of the Orient will be that of an imperial edict signifying China's willingness to comply with the demands of this government. That will open the way for the rescue of the Ministers and other foreigners in Pekin, and for the ultimate negotiation of peace.

There still is a firm belief here that at the end China will bow to the inevitable and that the actual storming of the imperial city may be averted.

Throughout the day not a word came from Chaffee, nor did Admiral Remey send anything on the situation. The last heard from General Chaffee he was at Ho-Si-Wu, and according to calculations he must now be near Pekin unless events have occurred to delay the advance. The officials are taking into account that an advance even up to Pekin leaves much to be accomplished in a military way.

Policy at Treaty Ports.

The attitude of the United States concerning the landing of British troops at Shanghai has been made known to the foreign governments through their representatives here. This has had the effect of practically eliminating the United States from the question. Neither the French nor the German government is disposed to accept calmly the landing of British troops, and it is understood that strong representations, both from France and Germany, are now being made at London.

As summed up by a well-informed diplomat, these representations in effect are that for every British marine landed at Shanghai, France and Germany also would land a marine. It is felt, moreover, that the issue involved relates not only to Shanghai, but virtually to the control of the entire Yangtse-Kiang Valley.

Foreign governments have manifested a desire also to learn the views of the United States concerning the instructions of Russia to her Minister at Pekin, M. de Giers. In response to inquiries here, it has been made known that this government looks upon the course of Russia as substantially the same as that of the United States, and that the powers are therefore acting in substantial unanimity.

Japan's Answer to Truce Appeal.

There is reason to believe that Japan has made an answer to China's peace overtures substantially identical to the answer of the United States, made public yesterday. This not only places Japan in unison with this government, but it also shows the purpose of that government in carrying out the assurances of the Emperor of Japan to the Emperor of China, made about the time President McKinley answered the imperial edict. In the Japanese Emperor's answer the following significant language was employed:

"Our government, as is well known to your Majesty, entertains a feeling of cordial friendship for your country, so that should circumstances make it necessary Japan will not decline to offer her good offices based on the feeling of mutual friendship. If your Majesty's government, therefore, at once suppress the insurrection and actually rescue the foreign representatives, Japan will be prepared to use her influence, in the eventual negotiations between your country and the foreign countries, with a view to conserve the interests of your empire."

It will be observed that Japan in this communication suggested that her "good offices" and her friendly influence would be employed as between China and the foreign powers if the insurrection was suppressed and the foreign representatives were rescued.

Troops Transship at Nagasaki.

The reinforcements taken by the Sumner from San Francisco arrived at Nagasaki yesterday morning and were transshipped during the day to the Indiana, which sailed with them for Taku, where they are expected to arrive tomorrow. The detachment consists of a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry and a large force of nurses and hospital corps men. They will be forwarded at once to Tien Tsin, and, in case of necessity, join General Chaffee's command.

It is assumed that the Sixth Cavalry is at the front with General Chaffee.

RENEW ATTACK ON LEGATIONS.

Russian Officer Said to Have Report of Bombardment on the 31st of July.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated Aug. 8, says the Russian Colonel Woyczak has received advices from Pekin announcing that during the night of July 31 the bombardment of the foreign legations was resumed and that the European churchyard was desecrated.

Considerable surprise is expressed by the German Foreign office at the information, communicated to Washington by General Chaffee, that the allied troops were at Hosi Wu last Thursday, inasmuch as other recent dispatches had asserted that the Chinese were strongly intrenched in front of the allies above Yang Tsun.

Lieutenant Colonel Reinhold Wagner, discussing the military problem in the National Zeitung, argues that the roads leading from Pekin to the interior ought to be seized in order to prevent the escape of the rebels and that then with an army of from 70,000 to 80,000 men an advance should be made along both banks of the Pei Ho.

The Cologne Gazette, evidently having in mind Count von Waldersee's speech at Hanover when bidding farewell to the officers of the Tenth Army Corps, explains Germany's comprehensive mobilization as referring wholly to China, adding that "Germany has been most deeply wounded and must therefore take steps in accordance with her international rank, the dignity of the empire, and the political necessity of the case."

The Militair Wochenblatt today prints a list of Count von Waldersee's staff, thirty officers, including eight from the general staff, and one each from the Saxon, Bavarian, and Wurtemburgian armies.

In addition to the names already cabled, the list includes the following from the general staff: Count von Wartenburg, Baron Marschall, Major von Zitzewitz, and Captain von der Groeben. Count von Waldersee will return to Berlin tomorrow.

KAISER TO FIGHT PARTITION.

Emperor William Declares Germany Must Oppose Any Division of China at the Present Time.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A hitherto unknown address which the Emperor made to a portion of the officers before their departure for China is reproduced in a letter of an officer to his relatives. The officer asserts he and his comrades jotted down the speech according to memory aboard the ship.

Kaiser's Warnings Unheeded.

Although the speech exceeds 600 words the press generally accepts the version as apparently substantially accurate. The wording, however, is not characteristic of the Emperor. He referred to his famous drawing, adding: "My warnings remained unheeded."

The Emperor criticised the diplomats for underestimating the Chinese and despising the anti-foreign movement.

Would Put Off Partition.

The political program as outlined is precisely the same as Von Buelow announced on July 11. He would decisively oppose the partition of China, which "for the present" is not to be considered, since it would occasion too many entanglements. The Chinese are accustomed to a central government. Moreover, German trade would thrive best under the previous system.

The officer gave no date to tell when the address was delivered. The Freisinnigs Zeitung holds the address was delivered on July 2 at Wilhelmshaven.

CHINESE MUST BE CHASTISED.

F. A. Kennedy of Tien Tsin Says They Do Not Deserve Gentle Treatment—Blames Catholic Priests.

F. A. Kennedy of Tien Tsin, China, a volunteer in the defense of the city when it was attacked by the Chinese forces, was at the Auditorium last night on his way to his home in London, England, after an absence of several years. Mr. Kennedy is thoroughly posted on the Chinese situation. He says there is no business at all in Tien Tsin and that all the foreigners who can leave the city are doing so, only one member of a firm remaining to care for its interests.

"We who are trying to live in China pray that the Chinese will not be let off as easily as the American papers seem to wish," said Mr. Kennedy. "Unless they are punished in a vigorous way the same thing will occur in a few years and it will be impossible for foreigners to live in the empire at all. Old Li Hung Chang is a hypocrite and it is a pity that Gordon did not shoot him years ago.

"Various causes have been given for the trouble that has caused so much bloodshed in China. The 'Boxer' society is comparatively new, but the Big Knife society is old and the former is a branch of it. Two years ago the movement was anti-Catholic, and I believe the Catholic priests in the interior were to blame for the whole trouble at that time."

WERE LAST TO LEAVE PEKIN.

Miss Ella Glover Writes of the Narrow Escape of a Party of Methodist Missionaries.

Mrs. W. T. Hobart, 1815 Chicago avenue, has received a brief letter from Miss Ella Glover, who was among the Methodist missionaries who escaped from Pekin before retreat was cut off. The letter was written from Tokio, Japan, under date of July 26, and is as follows:

"We escaped from Pekin on the last train that left, going to Tien Tsin, where we were during the bombardment. It seemed as if we were miraculously saved from the storm of shells. The report of the killing of many native Christians had come to us before we left, but no missionaries had been reported killed. Our missionaries had fortified themselves in the chapel building and were preparing to defend themselves. Another party intended to leave on a later train, but we now know that ours was the last to leave. All would have left but for the fact that there were over 100 Chinese girls at the mission, whom it was impossible to send home."

In a note inclosed for Mrs. Gloss of Evanston Miss Glover says that Dr. Anna Gloss is still in Pekin.

Mrs. N. C. Marsh, 1025 Sherman avenue, Evanston, received a copy of a telegram on Monday saying that her son, Professor Ben C. Marsh of the Anglo-Chinese College at Foo Chow, was safe. Nothing was said of his wife, whom he married on June 28 at Foo Chow.

Do you realize that you can own a diamond or a watch? Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 105 State-st.

TRANSATLANTIC RECORD BROKEN.

Deutschland Sets a Swift Pace in the Race with Other Great Liners.

FAST AS TORPEDO BOAT.

Speed of Twenty-seven Knots Is Made During Part of Voyage to Plymouth.

OVERCOMES DELAY BY FOG.

New York, Aug. 14.—[Special.]—Two hours and twenty-one minutes off the record and the fastest hourly average ever attained by a passenger ship is the latest performance of the new Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line.

Agent Emil L. Boas found a cablegram announcing this highly pleasing fact at the company's office when he arrived there this morning. It stated the Deutschland arrived at Plymouth at 8:20 a. m., having crossed from Sandy Hook to that port in the English Channel in the remarkable time of 5 days 11 hours and 45 minutes, equal to about 4 days and 22 hours to Queenstown.

In other words, the dispatch said the Deutschland could beat the Lucania of the Cunard line, by fully nine hours on a trip to Daunts Rock. No ship has crossed to Europe from America so fast as the Lucania has, but Queenstown is fully 300 miles nearer New York than Plymouth is.

Equals Torpedo Boat Speed.

The hourly speed of the Deutschland, as averaged on this trip, was 23.32 knots, equal to over twenty-six land miles an hour. This is torpedo boat speed, and is the more remarkable in a ship of the magnitude of the Deutschland.

The best previous record was held by the same ship and was 5 days 14 hours and 6 minutes, made last month from July 18, 11:34 a. m., to July 24, 7:40 a. m. That trip was at an hourly speed of 23 knots, showing an increase of .23 knot for the passage just ended. The ship's highest day's run on the trip finished today was 552 knots, which is 16 knots faster than the highest run on the New York trip.

The Deutschland's fastest trip from Plymouth to Sandy Hook is 5 days 15 hours and 46 minutes, an average of 22.42 knots per hour. This is the world's record to the westward from Plymouth.

The Deutschland cleared the Hook lightship at 3:35 last Wednesday afternoon. It left the pier at 10 o'clock in hot chase of its rival, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had cleared the bar at 12:07 the day previous. The Deutschland wanted to save time on the Kaiser, which it has done.

Gains Six Hours on the Kaiser.

The mails of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse reached London at 9 o'clock last night. Those of the Deutschland arrived in that capital at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Allowing for the twenty-seven and a half hours' start which the Kaiser had on the Deutschland, the latter's mail was only seventeen hours behind in the delivery at London. The Kaiser, however, went to Cherbourg, which delayed it five hours. Altogether the Deutschland gained about six hours on the Kaiser.

All records, with one exception, now belong to the Deutschland—the fastest, westward, maiden, and hourly records—but the ship still has to beat the 580 knot record of the Kaiser Wilhelm.

The highest single day's run which the Deutschland has made is 557 knots.

The Deutschland has not yet done its best by a good deal, and then, too, it will soon have a new rival in the leviathan which the North German Lloyd has ordered from the Vulcan Shipbuilding company at Stettin. It is said the builders of the vessel will guarantee an hourly speed of twenty-four knots.

A second cablegram from the Deutschland, the last signed by "Albers," who is its commander, says the ship had an exceptionally fine trip, except for a whole day of fog on the Banks. He brought the ship down to eleven knots at times to go through this. During the great bursts of speed the vessel made twenty-seven knots.

TELL OF ESCAPE FROM BOXERS.

Miss Charlotte Hawes and Margaret Chalfant Recount Efforts to Kill Them in China.

Miss Charlotte A. Hawes and Miss Margaret Chalfant, who were among the first Americans to escape from China after the Boxer rising, were in Chicago on Sunday, as guests at the residence of Edward Martin, 7042 Stewart avenue. The story of their flight involves several hairbreadth escapes from frenzied mobs.

Miss Hawes was a Presbyterian missionary with the Rev. Mr. Chalfant at Wei Hsien. Mr. Chalfant is a son of Dr. G. W. Chalfant of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church. He remained in China. Mrs. Chalfant and four of their children returned to the United States before the uprising of the Boxers, but their daughter Margaret remained till recently. She is a niece of Edward Martin, whom the two young women visited in Englewood.

"At the time of the crisis," said Miss Hawes, "I was fifty miles inland teaching a school of Chinese women. While there I received a message from the Rev. A. J. Fitch, who was at Wei Hsien, saying that I had better come in, as there was going to be trouble and our lives were in danger. I started at once.

"When I arrived I found that Mr. Chalfant and Miss Boughton of New York were still there. Mr. Chalfant told the women that we should have to be ready to leave at midnight. He said it was the only chance for our lives.

"By this time the mob of several hundred men had surrounded the Chalfants' house and Mr. Chalfant went outside and faced them, ordering them away. They jeered him and threw bricks. He was wounded by the bricks and as a last resort he drew his revolver and fired into the crowd, killing one man and wounding several. He continued to fire until his revolver got out of order. He then retired through the gate in the wall, shutting it after him, and rushed into the house. He was evidently filled with horror at the prospect that Miss Boughton and myself, together with the few native women whom we had with us, would be massacred in a few minutes. However, we climbed the wall on one side of the house, where there was no mob and hid in a field of grain till the mob dispersed. After that we traveled many miles to the German Fangz, a coal mine, where there were seventeen Germans. We arrived there without molestation."

REBELS ACTIVE IN VISAYAS.

American Army's Losses in the Island of Panay in the Last Month Are Unusually Large.

MANILA, Sunday, Aug. 12.—Reports from the Visayas Islands show there has been increased activity among the insurgents there during the last six weeks. The American losses in the Island of Panay last month were greater than in any month since January.

General Mojica, in Leyte, and General Lucban, in Samar, are harassing the garrisons, shooting into the towns during the night and ambushing small parties, firing and then retreating upon the larger bodies. The rebels possess an ample supply of ammunition, and are organized to a considerable degree.

Newspapers containing the National Democratic platform have arrived. The references therein to Philippine independence and to a protectorate tend to strengthen the extreme anti-American element in its increasing attitude of delay and obstruction. It is believed radical steps for a settlement here will be impossible before the election.

WAITERS TO FIGHT TIPS.

ORGANIZE CAMPAIGN IN LONDON FOR REGULAR PAY.

Publish List of Restaurants Where Regular Fees Are Charged for Privilege of Working for What Can Be Secured from Patrons — Demand Fixed Schedule of Wages — Chicagoan Guest at Lowther Castle—Railroads May Raise Rates.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Aug. 15, 3 a. m.—London waiters, tired of being forced to live on tips, have inaugurated a movement to better their own condition and to relieve the overworked public. The Amalgamated Waiters' society has issued an ultimatum declaring that unless the evil is remedied they will oppose issuing licenses to the worst offenders before the County Council.

The ultimatum protests against "the degrading and demoralizing system of tips upon which the waiters have to depend. It is a system of cadging which destroys our manhood, is an unfair tax upon the public, and places the poor man at a disadvantage in public places."

Show Where Offenders Are.

Then follows a list of restaurants charging the waiters for the privilege of serving, those paying no wages and those paying poor wages.

Under the first head are certain cafés which force waiters to pay from 35 cents to $1 a day, and the highest wages paid in any of the places complained of is $5.25 a week.

Demand New Pay System.

The waiters demand 25 cents an hour for regular work, 35 cents an hour for all over eight hours, and 50 cents an hour between 1 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and no waiter to work over ten hours a day. All these demands apply to waitresses also.

Chicagoan Guest of Lonsdales.

Miss Lester of Chicago is among the guests of Lord and Lady Lonsdale at a house party at Lowther Castle.

Railways Threaten to Raise Rates.

The railway companies threaten to raise rates 5 per cent all round unless the coal trust reduces prices.

Gives Winning to Poor.

The Shah of Persia, who is now visiting Ostend, went to the races yesterday and put £200 on a horse which won, and gave the proceeds to the city authorities for the poor.

Strike Fever in Europe.

Europe is at present suffering with strike fever. In London a vote of employés of the Great Eastern railway resulted in 4,200 to 126 in favor of a strike. The officials of the road are still considering the employés' grievances. At Brussels several hundred dock laborers on a strike fought the police near the King's palace when they undertook to interfere with the new men. One policeman and three strikers were wounded. In Spain eight factories in Rojas, ten in Maulen, eighteen in Ritoli, and four in Vich are closed on account of strikes, and at Castelbon all the masons are out. In Holland 10,000 diamond workers employed in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hilversum have struck. In France the dock laborers are on a strike at Havre, Rouen, Dieppe, and Marseilles, in Paris the cab drivers are still out, and large numbers of glass workers at Donai are striking.

Deaths from Heat in London.

Three people and fifty horses fell dead in London yesterday on account of the heat. The police have been provided with khaki sunshades, and most of the horses with sunbonnets.

PRAISE IS GIVEN TO LOUBET.

French President's Patriotic Speech to His Troops Adds Much to His General Popularity.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The effect of President Loubet's vibrant patriotism displayed over the departure of the troops for Marseilles is far reaching. The President is more popular today than at any time since the election.

The Nationalists are making efforts to separate President Loubet from his Cabinet. The Socialists condemn the President for his speech to the army.

Should the tension between the President and the Cabinet become accentuated it would prove one of the most interesting phases of the political situation since the founding of the third republic.

Epidemic of Typhoid Fever.

An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in many districts of Paris. The low water in the Seine, which, like the Chicago River, receives the sewerage turned into it from private houses, is said to be responsible for the poisoning of the people. The wells, from which the usual supply of water is secured, have given out, and the Seine is depended upon for a greater part of the water.

France Will Act with Germany.

The government officially announces that the French troops at points along the Yangtse-Kiang will coöperate with the German forces, if necessary.

England's Action Is Denounced.

All the Paris press is urgent in its protestations against the action of England in China in landing troops at Shanghai.

Prince of Siam in Paris.

The Prince of Siam arrived today in Paris to make arrangements with France regarding foreign affairs.

Exposition Juries Denounced.

The exposition juries have been assailed, and letters of protestation against the award decisions are numerous. Some of the women exhibiters who are angry have silver bronze medals, but they declare they would rather have nothing than any but the first prize.

GERMAN PAPER CONFISCATED.

Maximilian Harden Again in Trouble for Using Language Offensive to Emperor.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Maximilian Harden's journal, the Zukunft, has again suffered confiscation for alleged lese majeste in an article entitled "A Battle with the Dragon."

Saxon Prince to Teach in University.

It is reported that Prince Max of Saxony, a Catholic priest, will assume professorship in the university at Freiburg, Switzerland.

Should Not Shelter Anarchists.

Several papers hope that the American people will soon learn how ridiculous it is to regard the murder of a monarch as a political crime and will refuse Anarchists an asylum.

It is stated that the Shah of Persia has canceled his engagement to visit Berlin on account of his health.

KRUGER ASKS FOR A REFUGE.

Transvaal President Said to Have Sought an Asylum in a United States Consulate.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—President Kruger at one time made a formal application to the United States to grant him a sanctuary in case the necessity for it arose. This was, according to Secretary of State Reits of the Transvaal Republics, the day Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. The details of the request have been related by F. W. Unger, who has just returned from the Transvaal, and who secured the information from Secretary Reits and others.

Mr. Unger said the day the British entered Pretoria President Kruger sent for W. Stanley Hollis, the United States Consul at Lourenzo Marquez, and Mr. Hollis was taken to Machadodorp in a special car. President Kruger asked him if his government would grant him (President Kruger) an asylum in the Lourenzo Marquez consulate until he made other arrangements for his departure.

President Kruger expressed fears concerning his treatment by the Portuguese government, and wished to guard against any possible British landing parties. Mr. Hollis asked for time to consult with his government, and President Kruger assured him he would receive a week's notice before putting the plan into execution.

In consequence of this visit to the Transvaal and the transmission of President Kruger's request to Washington, Mr. Hollis received instructions from Secretary Hay not to leave Portuguese territory again.

Denied at State Department.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—It is said at the State department no formal application ever has come from Consul Hollis for a sanctuary in the American Consulate for President Kruger, and the instructions sent to the Consul to confine his energies to his consular duties was not a result of any discussion of an asylum for the Boer President, as the department was not aware that Mr. Hollis had visited the President. It appears some intimation on the subject reached the officials here, but it is said not to have been such a formal application as would be requisite.

General Dewet Hard Pressed.

PRETORIA, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the War office in London as follows:

"Kitchener reports from Schoolpleab, eight miles east of Ventersdorp, that Dewet blew up three of his wagons. Six British prisoners who escaped from Dewet's camp state that Mr. Steyn is confined in the camp under surveillance; and that Dewet was forced to abandon his ammunition and thirty horses. They also confirm the report that Methuen captured one of Dewet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively."

Another report from Lord Roberts of the same date says:

"A field cornet and 182 burghers of the Standerton commando surrendered yesterday to Clery."

Treason Bill Sure to Win.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—In the Cape House of Assembly today, by a vote of 46 against 38, the motion of J. W. Sauer, former Commissioner of Public Works, that the House appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of martial law in the colony, was rejected. The passage of the treason bill now is assured.

PROGRESS OF ZIONIST WORK.

Delegates to Congress in London Discuss Ways to Advance Their Plans.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—At today's meeting of the Zionist congress Clarence de Sola described the Zionist movement as flourishing in Canada.

Though the Evangelistic opposition meeting was resumed today under the porch of All Souls' Church, near Queen's Hall, where the Zionist congress is in session, the presence of an increased police reserve force prevented anything more serious than constant jeering and hooting.

The congress devoted the morning to listening to President Herzl's and other official reports, which showed the marked numerical and financial growth of the movement.

The recess was devoted to a meeting of the women delegates. Mrs. Gotthell of New York presided, and Mrs. Leon, Miss Bluestone, and other New-Yorkers participated prominently. Mrs. Gotthell favored maintaining both the national and religious aspect of the Zionistic movement, but in order to appease the strong Russian sentiment the delegates decided to leave the question free in the hands of the leaders of each nation, to act as expediency dictated.

Delegate G. H. Mayer of Philadelphia said the Zion movement would undoubtedly increase, adding:

"I am in a position to know that our general committee is in possession of diplomatic secrets showing the scheme is favored by many European governments, which might be supposed to oppose our occupation of Jerusalem. These are inclined to believe we might not only solve the Jewish but the Eastern question simultaneously.

"I do not know that we are yet ready for a charter, but I believe it may come at any time."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

You need not suffer from any skin trouble or irritation if you use Greve's Ointment. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

E. & W. Lock Front Collars

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"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

90 DAYS' TRIAL.

I am so sure that my Electric Belt will cure Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Physical Decline, Sleeplessness, and all aches and pains of either sex, that I offer it on 90 Days' trial.

"If you cure me I will pay you. If not, I won't."

That is a fair proposition. It is a seven test of the value of a curative remedy. Any one who is cured. I have the remedy. I have proven its curative power and thousands of people in this State are praising it. Now that I know that my Electric Belt is a positive cure for every ailment for which I recommend it, I am willing to send it to any honest person who will secure me, with instructions for using it; and after he has used it three months, if it has cured him, he can pay me; if not, then he can return it to me and he owes me nothing.

Read My Book—Free.

I want every sufferer to call today and test my Belt FREE. If you cannot call, write at once for my beautifully illustrated book, mailed FREE.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,

214 State Street, corner Quincy, Chicago.

Office hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1.

$250.00 REWARD

for information leading to the conviction of any dealer having refilled empty bottles of

ED. PINAUD'S Eau de Quinine Hair Tonic, the World-Renowned Dandruff Cure,

or adulterating and tampering in any shape or form with the original contents of the same.

This offer is bona fide, and is made in order to protect the consumer of ED. PINAUD'S Toilet Preparations.

An immense fraud has been of late practiced, especially by a large number of unscrupulous barbers, who have made it a practice to use on their customers spurious and often injurious preparations, palming the same off as ED. PINAUD'S Eau de Quinine.

The Parfumerie ED. PINAUD have decided to protect their rights, and they have instructed us to prosecute to the utmost severity of the law all those who will either imitate their packages or refill their bottles.

Any communication relative to the detection of such frauds will be treated in strict confidence.

PUTNEY, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, New York.

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GARDEN HOSE

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War News...

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MAY STOP WORK ON NEW THEATER

Prospect That Labor Trouble May Result in a Tie-Up on the Illinois.

STEAM FITTERS GO OUT.

Carpenters and Joiners Call for Referendum on Question of Withdrawal.

MAY LEAVE TRADES COUNCIL

There is a prospect of a tieup on the new Illinois Theater Building, owing to troubles which have arisen between some of the contractors and the unions at work there. Yesterday afternoon the steamfitters were called from work by officers of that union because of the refusal of L. H. Prentice & Co., who have the contract for the steamfitting work at the theater, refusing to sign the new agreement presented by the union.

There is also trouble between the plasterers and plasterers' laborers and McNulty Bros., who have the plastering contract, over the employment of non-union men. On Monday a committee of the Building Trades council, consisting of President Carroll, Secretary E. A. Davis, Joseph Sullivan, Edward Ryan, and Timothy Cruise, waited on the George A. Fuller company, which has the general contract on the building, and made complaint against McNulty Bros. It is understood the Fuller company agreed to use influence in seeing that the grievance of the council was settled satisfactorily, but the objectionable men were at work again yesterday, and in the afternoon President Carroll, Herman Lilien, and a committee of the council again waited on the Fuller company and urged a speedy settlement of their grievance.

Conference Unsatisfactory.

Neither party would give out the result of the conference, but the manner of the members of the Council committee after they had come from the Fuller office did not indicate that the result had been entirely satisfactory to them. All inquiries for information were referred to President Carroll, but the latter when approached refused to discuss the subject, saying he didn't know anything about it.

Carpenters May Leave Council.

Notices were sent out yesterday to the various unions affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, calling for a referendum vote on the question of withdrawing from the Building Trades council. It is not expected that full returns on the vote will be in for two weeks at least, for the reason that notices will be first sent out to the members of the various unions apprising them of the vote to be taken, and for that reason it is not believed that many of the unions will act on the matter this week.

Is an Important Question.

It is the declared purpose of the officers of the Executive District council to give out no figures until the vote of every union has been received and the totals figured out. There are nineteen unions affiliated with the brotherhood and five with the Amalgamated society, this latter having a total membership of about 5,000. Ordinarily referendum votes do not bring out more than 25 per cent of the total membership, but it is believed that the forthcoming vote will largely exceed this, as the question is one of absorbing interest to the entire membership of both organizations.

The sentiment in favor of withdrawal is not due entirely to dissatisfaction with the Building Trades council over the present lockout, for there are other and long-standing grievances. The trade vote when the question of calling a strike arises is one of them. It has been the claim of the carpenters that each trade should be allowed to vote in proportion to the number of men it has and not in accordance with the rule which obtains in the council. Again, they are dissatisfied with the admission of some unions into the council, such as the tunnel miners and boilermakers, and they have long sought to have their grievances adjusted, but without effect.

Will Insist on Right of Re-entering.

It is stoutly insisted by the officers, however, that the vote for withdrawal will not mean an acquiescence in the claim put forth by the contractors in the recent agreement they offered the carpenters, and that they will insist on the right, if they so desire, of reentering the Building Trades council.

It is also said that many of the carpenters who have signed letters of withdrawal from the unions at the behest of the contractors before being given work have done so with the consent of their unions, and that they still carry their union cards. The contractors do not believe this, however, and insist men are entirely sincere in their resignations of the union.

THROWS MANY OUT OF WORK.

International Packing Company Closes Its Plant for Repairs—Will Reopen in Two Weeks.

The International Packing company closed down its plant at the Stock Yards yesterday for repairs, throwing 1,000 employés out of work for a period of two weeks. The repairs to be made consist of the building of a new slaughtering floor, the putting in of some new tanks, and the rebuilding of one of the large coolers. In speaking of the shutdown Superintendent Miller said: "We considered this the best time of the season to make the necessary repairs, and will do so as quickly as possible. We still have some of our force at work, and will return the balance as soon as we can."

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WATCH A BLAZE ON SHOTTER RESIN DOCK.

Explosion Followed by Flames That Light Up Entire Lake Front, but the Fire Is Soon Put Out, with Loss Less than Three Thousand Dollars.

Attracted by the noise of an explosion in the resin yards of the S. P. Shotter company, 11 Slip street, hundreds of people who were in the down-town district crossed the Randolph street viaduct early last evening and hampered the efforts of the fire department to subdue the fire caused by the explosion.

For a few minutes the flames were visible from all parts of the down-town district, and by the night-seers it seemed that the entire district east of the viaduct soon would be ablaze. The people swarmed across the viaduct, and when the fire engines called by the 2-11 alarm arrived the drivers were compelled to exercise the greatest care in order not to run down the people.

After an hour's work the fire was out, the damage being less than $3,000.

The fire was caused by a spark from an engine setting fire to turpentine spilled from a tank car. Three hundred barrels of resin, two freight cars, and three sheds were consumed. The loss is covered by insurance.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HARRIET SHERMAN BASSETT, Chicago, wife of Dr. Jared Bassett and sister of A. Sherman, formerly Mayor of Chicago, died at her family residence, 1304 Forest avenue, Evanston, Monday morning. She was 78 years old. Her husband Mrs. Bassett is survived by two children, R. S. Bassett of Chicago.

JOHN J. MOONEY AND ONE OF HIS TWO HEIRS.

The aged man saved his $100,000 and left it to this and another grandchild in a peculiar will.

BIG PAY DAY BRINGS JOY.

SOUTH CHICAGO LABORERS HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

Illinois Steel Company Disburses Almost a Quarter Million Dollars — Employes Have No Use for Calamity Howlers and Express Themselves as Satisfied with the McKinley Brand of Prosperity—Business-Men Discuss the Situation.

Money amounting to almost a quarter of a million dollars was distributed among the workingmen of South Chicago yesterday by the Illinois Steel company and the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern railway company.

It was only the bi-weekly pay day of the steel company, but the amount paid out by that concern was about $218,000, while to this may be added the $20,000 or $25,000 which was paid by the railroad company to its 500 employés.

The steel company's pay-roll was the largest in its history, although the amount formerly paid out was from $150,000 to $175,000 every two weeks. The increase is due to the prosperous condition of business and the improvements made at the ore docks of the company, by which it is enabled to handle more ore, and, therefore, to employ more men.

Wage Scale Is High.

The checks ranged from $20 to as high as $150, and even more. Many men working at common labor drew from $25 to $35 for their two weeks' work, and no common laborer drew less than $1.50 a day.

"How do the men feel?" said one of a group of the workmen as they left the plant, to whom the query was put. "How should we feel? We feel good. There is work for all at good wages, and that has been the condition for four years past. I remember 1873 and 1894, and I don't want any more of it in mine."

"That's right," chimed in another. "We have had four years of good times, and we don't want any changes. We are satisfied."

"The boys ain't talking politics much," said another, who appeared to be something of a leader among the men. "They are too busy making money to think much about politics. But from what I hear among them they feel that it is the wrong time to talk about a change when everything is so thoroughly satisfactory. They know what they have, and they are afraid that if the country is all torn up by a change of administration they may not be as well off as they are now."

"That's so." "That's it," came from members of the group.

All Are Well Satisfied.

This feeling was found to be the prevailing one among all of the men who expressed their views, and was echoed among the business-men of South Chicago with a unanimity which was surprising. Said P. S. Schorock, manager of C. R. Cave's big department store:

"The boys are all working, are getting good wages, and appear to be well satisfied. Business is excellent for this season of the year, which is generally dull. The prospects for the fall are fine. A noticeable fact is that there is a growing demand for a better class of goods. Where a workingman formerly was satisfied with a $10 suit of clothes he purchases a $15 suit now, and that is true of all other lines. One result of this is that the men in the steel works are organizing for McKinley, and while the Thirty-third is naturally a Democratic ward, I think it will go the other way this fall. The last four years of prosperity during McKinley's administration has done the business."

"There are no soup kitchens down here now," said W. H. Stone, grocer, when asked how business was. "There are no men looking for work, and those working are making good money."

"The constant rumors of a shutdown of the mills have not helped business," said H. A. Bingholm, dry goods dealer. "Nevertheless, there is plenty of business to keep the works going, all the men are working, and since July 4 the steel works have employed more men than ever before. In spite of the building trades strike there are no idle men, the steel plant having absorbed the surplus labor. The men are not talking politics."

The contrast between the conditions today at South Chicago and the conditions four years ago has undoubtedly made a deep impression on the workingmen there. Then the pay-roll contained only about one-half as many names as it does now, work was uncertain, wages were low, and common workingmen were not paid more than $1.20 a day. Now there is not a man at the plant making less than $1.50, and many of the common workmen are making $2 and $3 a day.

THREE MEN ARE BURIED UNDER MANY TONS OF FALLING IRON ORE.

One Killed and Two Injured at the Docks of the Iroquois Furnace Company, on the Calumet River at Ninety-sixth Street.

The sliding of a great pile of iron ore on the docks of the Iroquois Furnace company at Ninety-sixth street and the Calumet River, South Chicago, last night, caused the death of one man and serious injury to two others.

The Dead.

SISA, DANIEL, 8602 Buffalo avenue; crushed and smothered under tons of ore. Body at Krebs' morgue, 9040 Erie avenue.

The Injured.

Sitka, Vincent, 8403 Ontario avenue; crushed about the body and limbs; taken home; condition serious.

Drewis, John, 8735 Commercial avenue; crushed about the body; not serious; taken to his home.

The three men with twenty-five other laborers were at work at the bottom of a pile of ore containing several hundred tons, shoveling ore into trucks. In the course of the work the edge of the pile became undermined and began to slip. The victims were too near to the sliding mass to escape and were buried beneath it.

The South Chicago police were called and they with the employés of the company dug out the victims.

BRYAN JR. IS IN ECLIPSE.

IRREPRESSIBLE SON OF THE CANDIDATE PERSUADED TO REST.

He, However, Varies the Monotony of a Quiet Day by Riding "Up" on an Automobile—Parents Think His Escapades Have Given Him Too Great a Measure of Notoriety—Passes the Evening Behind Closed Doors and Will Leave Town Today.

William Jennings Bryan Sr. sat down yesterday upon William Jennings Bryan Jr. The latter individual, now suppressed, has been breaking into the newspapers daily since the Bryan family came to Chicago until the family grew weary, and William Jennings Bryan Sr., accordingly took his son and heir in yesterday and clipped his wings short off. Mr. Bryan Sr. said last night:

"This notoriety that William has achieved since his coming to Chicago is distasteful to his mother and myself, and we wish that in future the papers would discontinue celebrating the notable achievements of my offspring."

William Jennings Bryan Jr., under the new order of things, wore a meek and chastened expression and bore himself with a restraint and austere dignity of manner that was almost agonizing.

Not in all the long day did he have an opportunity to fall out of the eighth-story window or ride the Lincoln Park elephant or run the elevator up through the roof. His mother kept him continually by her side, and not once was he permitted to roam more than a few feet away. He was sternly bidden by parental mandate not to hold converse with reporters, who are only too ready to take down his sage remarks and publish them alongside of the even more profound remarks of his gifted father.

Rides with the Driver.

Soon after luncheon William Jr. lost for a time his stern and martyr-like air. A friend of Mrs. Bryan called with an invitation for Mrs. Bryan and William Jennings Jr. to take a ride in an automobile. Some one suggested that there would not be room for three in the vehicle.

"Why, William can ride with the driver if he will let him," said Mrs. Bryan.

"Oh, I'll let him," said William Jennings Jr., eagerly.

The condescension on the part of Mr. Bryan Jr. was greatly appreciated by the driver and was somewhat of a relief to the friend who had proposed the trip. She explained to William Jennings Jr. that while she had not the slightest hesitancy in having him navigate the automobile, still the fact that he did not have a license might bring him into collision with the police.

The automobile ride was taken, but there was constant war on the driver's seat, where William Jennings Jr. and the driver battled for the possession of the machinery that operated the machine. Finally an armistice was agreed on, the driver cunningly telling William Jr. that the most dangerous and important work of running an automobile was the ringing of the gong. William Jr. at once proclaimed that he would ring the gong, and so he was at once given full control of that section of the automobile and rang the gong until people along the route rushed to the windows and doors to see the Fire department go past.

The Society for the Prevention of Noises would have held an extra session if its members had heard William Jennings Jr. ring that gong, and the man that owns the automobile says that the bell is nearly worn out.

Windows and Doors Fast.

William Jennings Jr. was resting quietly in his apartments in the Auditorium Annex last night, after the exhausting work of the day. It was noticed that the windows in his room were fastened down, so that they could not be raised, and that, in spite of the declaration of William Jennings Bryan pere that he knew that William Jennings Jr. would not leave the room without permission, still the hall door was locked and the key in the possession of the older but for the moment less famous members of the family.

William Jennings Jr. will leave tonight with his parents for Lincoln, and Mike, the hotel cat, who has been in seclusion since his first interview with the Hope of the House of Bryan, will emerge from his hiding place and enjoy the first five minutes free of anxious care that he has known since his head was put in a French vase and his tail tied in a bowknot—incidents which occurred soon after Mike and Mr. Bryan Jr. met.

UNCONSCIOUS ON LAKE FRONT.

Man Supposed to Be W. T. Brown of Louisville Found Lying with His Head Cut.

A man who is suposed by the Central Station police to be W. T. Brown, a traveling salesman of Louisville, Ky., was found by a policeman lying unconscious a short distance north of the Art Institute on the lake front. An ambulance was called and the man was taken to the County Hospital, where the physicians discovered a deep cut on the back of his head. Captain Gibbons has ordered an investigation. Papers in his pockets lead to the theory of his identity.

DUX - DAMES DUEL IS OFF.

Efforts of Policemen Induce the Challenger to Write a Letter of Apology.

Six policemen besieged Herman Dames yesterday, prepared to put him in a prison cell until his blood cooled off if he showed any strong desire to meet Charles Dux in some secluded spot and spit him on a saber. Detectives Howe and Custy, acting under Chief Kipley's orders, informed Dames that his saloon license would be revoked if he insisted on fighting a duel, and other policemen cooperated with Mrs. Dux in effecting a peaceful ending of the quarrel.

ACCUSED POLICE ARE SUSPENDED.

Three Sergeants on Trial in Elsner Case Relieved from Duty.

CHIEF WITNESS ABSENT.

Hearing Continued a Few Days and Order Issued to Search For and Find Him.

CHIEF KIPLEY IN EARNEST.

Police Sergeants O'Neil and Brundage of the West Chicago Avenue Station, and Sergeant Carey of the Attrill Street Station were suspended yesterday on evidence submitted to the Police Trial board. The suspension is made pending an investigation of the charge that they have failed to return valuables taken from Frank Elsner when he was booked in the West Chicago Avenue Station last February. Chief of Police Kipley also stated that he would refuse to permit the sergeants to make reparation to Elsner now, as it was alleged they were endeavoring to do.

Elsner did not appear before the Trial board when the hearing was begun, and, in his absence, no satisfactory presentation of the charges could be made. It was decided, however, that enough evidence was submitted to warrant the suspension of the officers pending further investigation. Chief Kipley instructed Inspector Kalas to secure the presence of Elsner at the hearing next week.

Several Other Similar Losses.

It was learned by Chief Kipley that on several other occasions valuables have been missing from the safe in the station, in which they had been placed, and that the lost articles had to be paid for by the sergeants in charge. He expressed indignation when he learned of these complaints, and asked Inspector Kalas why he had not called the attention of his superior officer to such facts. Inspector Kalas replied that he had not been Inspector when valuables were missed from the station.

"I shall find who the guilty man is if it takes me a year," said Chief Kipley. "I will not have thieves on the police force."

Upon a report that Elsner had left Chicago and would not prosecute the officers on the charge he had made against them, Inspector Kalas was ordered to get his testimony and to prevent any restitution being made for the purpose of closing the case.

Reports from the Men Accused.

Inspector Kalas submitted written reports from the sergeants accused to the Trial board. Sergeant O'Neil said in his report that he had received Elsner's property and had placed it in the safe. The next day, when Elsner was taken to the Detention Hospital, O'Neil stated that he saw the valuables in the safe, but that he thought it was the duty of the sergeant in charge to send them to the owner in the hospital. He stated that he had called the attention of Sergeant Carey, then at the West Chicago Avenue Station, to the articles. Carey stated that he had not seen them. The only connection that Sergeant Brundage is said to have with the case is that he was desk sergeant at the time the valuables were placed in the safe and had access to it.

The trial will be taken up next week and the records of the three officers will be examined.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HAS NOT RESPONDED TO INVITATION OF G. A. R.

One Hundred and Fifty Physicians Appointed to Care for Sick Veterans—McKinley to Receive Flag Made by Sheridan's Mother.

Neither an acceptance nor an expression of regret has been received from Admiral Dewey by the G. A. R. Entertainment committee, although the Admiral was invited at the same time the President and other notables received invitations. Why the Admiral has not observed the custom of formally declining if he does not intend to be present is a matter for speculation on the part of Colonel Harper and other members of the committee.

An important committee of the encampment is to be that on medical attendance. One hundred and fifty physicians, who will wear badges and uniform hats, have been appointed, with Dr. Thomas J. Robeson as medical director, to look after sick veterans and their families. On account of the advancing age of the warriors of a third of a century ago this committee is more important this year than at any previous encampment. Headquarters will be established in the Keith Building, and emergency stations and ambulances will be located at intervals, with particular attention to the line of march. Physicians will visit every schoolhouse used for free quarters twice each day, and will make frequent calls at the various rest stations. Those veterans who appear old and decrepit will be advised to refrain from parading if the weather be hot, so that the scenes which occurred last year at Philadelphia, when several veterans died as a result of the parade, will not be repeated here.

Postmaster H. C. Greiner of Chicago Lawn asked Chairman Harper yesterday for permission to present President McKinley with a flag as the Chief Executive sits reviewing the procession. Mr. Greiner says the flag was made by General Phil Sheridan's mother.

DENY THEFT OF CITY COAL.

Public Works Commissioner McGann and Trustee Jones Pronounce Alleged Steals Balderdash.

A reason for the disappearance of coal from the Bridgeport pumping station while it was in the charge of the city is advanced by the sanitary police now guarding the station and its supplies. It is claimed that permission had been granted by ward politicians to poor people to carry away coal from the bunkers in barrow loads and baskets and that coal dealers had used early morning hours to cart away some of the coal, which they had delivered. It is charged also that the wagons of Callahan & Co., which delivered the coal, carried underweights and were allowed full weights. Collusion with city employes guarding the supply was alleged.

The charge by the sanitary police is said by city officials to be without foundation and some of the drainage trustees do not credit the solution. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works Block said that President Boldenweck of the Drainage board had stated his belief to the city officials that there had been no extravagance in the use of coal under the city administration.

The explanation was pronounced "balderdash" last night by Commissioner of Public Works McGann and Drainage Trustee Alexander Jones.

"I do not believe there ever was a shortage of coal at Bridgeport," said Mr. McGann, "and I do not believe that any such peculation as described could have taken place."

William E. Best's Will Is Filed.

The will of the late William E. Best, which was filed in the Probate Court yesterday, disposes of property to the value of $45,500. The widow, Emma Best, asked for letters testamentary, and the instrument was set for hearing on Sept. 6. The legatees are the widow and two sons and two daughters. Each of the children is to receive $1,000, and the widow will take charge of the rest of the estate. The testator lived at 652 West Monroe street, and died Aug. 9.

BRONZE FIGURE THAT SHOCKS RAVENSWOOD.

A bronze figure of the Discus Thrower which has been on exhibition in the window of the Y. M. C. A. clubhouse at Ravenswood has aroused much discussion among the people of the suburb. Some of them believe that, however commendable a fine physique may be, the bronze figure of a man should be given clothing. It has been suggested to the directors of the Y. M. C. A. that a suitable drapery be provided for the figure.

The statue is a trophy that has been passed about among the athletic clubs of the central States as the prize for the best discus throwing at the annual meet. It had been in possession of the Central Y. M. C. A. for several years, but last spring went to Ravenswood. The Ravenswood athletes were naturally proud of their success and placed the figure in the window of their clubhouse. The statue is a miniature of the one now on exhibition at the Paris exposition. It is eighteen inches tall, and is much admired by connoisseurs.

But in deference to the criticisms of the public, it is said, the statue was removed yesterday from its conspicuous position.

TEACHERS AND MERIT LAW

OPPOSITION DEVELOPS TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SYSTEM.

Dr. W. S. Christopher Expresses Himself Strongly Against the Proposed Innovation, and Superintendent Cooley Is Also Believed to Oppose It, Though He Is Reticent in Regard to It—President Lindblom of the Civil Service Commission Strong in Favor.

The movement toward placing teachers in the public schools of Chicago under the civil service system, which Trustee Christian R. Walleck says he will take up with the Committee on Rules this week, will not meet with favor in all directions. Superintendent Cooley will not discuss the question, but he is supposed to be against it. Dr. W. S. Christopher is opposed to the plan. President Lindblom of the City Civil Service commission is in favor of the change. He declares the time is bound to come when the teachers will be placed under the same system with other city employés, and will be appointed and advanced on merit and not by pull.

Teachers Hold Positions by "Pull."

"Having served on both the Board of Education and the Civil Service commission," said Mr. Lindblom, "it is my deep and honest conviction that the teachers should be placed under the city Civil Service department. It would be a great saving of money to the city in the first place. Then I know many teachers are holding their positions and gaining promotions by pull. The poor, hard-working teacher is not advanced as fast as the one who has friends in the right place.

"As for the argument that a civil service system is not elastic enough for the school system, I do not believe the elasticity is needed as much as some people think. For those in executive positions the civil service rule is perhaps not wise. It should not include the Superintendent of Schools, and possibly not the Assistant Superintendents, although I think it would be well to bring the Assistant Superintendents under it."

Civil Service Is Inelastic.

Dr. Christopher favors a plan which will do away with the influence now exerted in securing teachers' appointment and advancement, but he says it would not do to extend the city civil service system to the schools. "It does not work out well in controlling a profession," he said. "In the appointment of teachers those who have worked with them and who have known many things that a civil service examination would not show are best qualified to judge of their merits. The ideal civil service system is not elastic enough to fit the conditions.

"There is another objectionable feature about the civil service system. Anything that would tend to make the tenure of teachers more perpetual would be a disadvantage. One of the troubles found under the present system is that teachers are too secure in their positions."

AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR MEATS

Commissary Department of the United States Army Buys Big Invoice of Canned Goods for China.

The commissary department of the United States army awarded contracts yesterday for a large additional shipment of meats to China. The contracts were let as follows: 175,000 pounds of bacon, to Swift & Co.; 48,000 pounds of corned beef, 96,000 of roast beef, and 5,400 pounds of beef tongue, all in one and two pound cans, to Armour & Co.; 50,040 pounds of lard, to Cudahy Packing company; 3,600 pounds of corned beef, 3,600 pounds of beef tongue, and 5,000 pounds of sliced dried beef, all in one and two pound cans, to Hammond & Co.; 1,200 pounds of pigs' feet and 5,000 pounds of sliced dried beef, both in two-pound cans, and 5,400 pounds of sausage, to Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Francis Lieb Returns Home.

Francis Lieb, son of General Herman Lieb, Superintendent of Substation A of the postoffice, returned to the family home, 616 La Salle avenue, at 6 o'clock last evening, after a mysterious absence of ten days. He could give no connected account of where he had been since he left home on Aug. 2, but told his parents that he had been in the company of his friends in the city. He was penitent, and his father received him back gladly.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

CUTS IN REALTY VALUES.

ASSESSORS FINISH WORK, BUT REVIEWERS WILL CONTINUE.

Books Now Show Decrease of 17 Per Cent from 1899 and More Reductions Are to Be Made, President Upham Saying It Is Decided to Yield to Objectors Within the Loop and Scale Down Values There to a Degree Not Yet Decided.

The Boards of Assessors and Review have reduced the valuation of realty in Cook County $51,885,824, as compared with 1899, and some further reductions are to be made. A scaling down within the elevated loop has been decided on, President Upham says.

Last year the Board of Review left the real estate valuation at $302,888,400. At present the valuation, as fixed by the Assessors and modified by successive horizontal reductions by the Board of Review, is $251,002,576, a decrease of 17.13 per cent.

Assessors' Books Are Complete.

The books of the Assessors were completed last evening, and Real Estate Clerk Heuchling of the Board of Review gave the revised figures as below:

	1899.	1900.
Barrington	$ 415,549	$ 304,832
Bloom	620,003	521,628
Bremen	333,055	302,028
Calumet	3,787,492	2,606,092
Cicero	7,571,477	5,449,238
Elk Grove	288,061	223,808
Evanston	5,970,948	4,708,227
Hanover	372,057	287,030
Hyde Park	36,505,344	27,990,352
Jefferson	5,393,855	5,146,376
Lake	19,105,525	16,583,749
Lake View	15,012,146	12,583,398
Lemont	351,177	229,053
Leyden	491,013	405,673
Lyons	2,664,496	1,794,870
Maine	856,387	644,107
New Trier	1,850,663	1,466,141
Niles	426,425	332,090
Northfield	310,129	252,858
Norwood Park	326,650	241,902
Orland	253,325	229,896
Palatine	531,544	395,041
Palos	207,416	178,841
Proviso	2,024,220	1,464,585
Rich	267,209	214,583
Riverside	941,523	722,010
Schaumberg	299,584	252,468
Thornton	2,118,889	1,554,993
Wheeling	423,708	337,123
Worth	1,386,883	1,034,458
South Chicago	90,960,171	91,883,724
North Chicago	26,319,506	20,085,855
West Chicago	60,391,369	51,001,577
Totals	$302,888,400	$251,002,576

Further Cuts to Be Made.

President Upham of the Board of Review says further horizontal cuts are to be made in Jefferson, parts of Lake, and in the downtown portion of the South Town.

"Every piece of property within the circle of the loop has been objected for, and we have concluded to make a general scaling down in valuations for that territory. How deep the cut will be we do not yet know," he said.

DEATH CLAIMS ONLY BLIND WOMAN LAWYER KNOWN IN AMERICA.

Deprived of Sight Since Birth, Miss Blanche Fearing Attained Prominence in Literature and Also at the Bar.

Miss Blanche Fearing, said to be the only blind woman lawyer in America, died at Eureka Springs, Ark., on Monday last. The body was brought to her late home, 430 Chicago avenue, this city, yesterday. It was accompanied by her mother, who was present during the daughter's last illness.

Miss Fearing, who was blind from birth, was born in western Iowa. She attained a position at the Chicago bar and acquired some prominence as a writer of verse. Her first poem was published when she was 8 years old, and she subsequently attracted the favorable attention of Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Whittier, and others. Her first volume was entitled "The Sleeping World," and shortly after its publication she came to Chicago and entered Union College to study law. She was graduated with honor from the institution, taking a scholarship, after which she began the practice of her profession, maintaining an office in room 611 the Journal Building.

Considerable of her spare time was devoted to literary work, her more prominent productions being "The City by the Lake," a long poem; "Roberta," a novel; and "The Isle of Shoals," an idyl.

Hard work undermined her health, however, and, accompanied by her mother, she went South to recuperate. Her condition gradually grew worse, however, to the time of her death.

SANE PEOPLE GO TO DETENTION.

Victims of Spite and Selfish Motives Sent to Hospital Without Examination.

CLERKS ACT AS JUDGES.

They Think Biameuser Case Was Reault of a Family Quarrel.

STATE LAW REQUIREMENTS.

The case of Josephine Biameuser, wife of a Wells street florist, who spent four days in the Detention Hospital, where she was sent on a warrrant sworn out by her husband, excited considerable comment in the County Court, where all such warrants originate. The woman was released only after her husband withdrew the charges of insanity under which she was committed.

"Perhaps the woman was sane, but what was I to do?" said W. A. Johnson, deputy in the office of the Clerk of the County Court. "I have been at this desk issuing such warrants since 1893, and I have grown so accustomed to listening to harrowing tales that I am generally able to tell whether it is a genuine case of insanity or not.

"Now, in the case of Mrs. Biameuser, if half of what her husband told me was true she was insane without a doubt. Generally, and in all cases where there is the faintest suspicion of doubt, I require the certificate of a reputable physician to accompany the affidavit of the one who applies for the warrant.

Clerk Must Judge in Many Cases.

"But don't you see how hard it is for me to judge whether a warrant should be issued or not? In cases of extreme doubt I send the applicant upstairs to Judge Carter, but if I sent all of them to him he would have no chance to attend to any other business. I have refused warrants on applications which seemed doubtful to me, and the person for whom the warrant was desired has committed suicide within a few hours. So I make mistakes both ways, but I do the best I can and have to let it go at that."

It is owing to the vigilance of Mr. Johnson in the clerk's office and afterward to the judgment of J. W. Houston, assistant to Judge Carter, that more people are not sent to the asylums for the insane. Scarcely a day passes that somebody does not apply for a warrant committing somebody to the detention hospital to await examination for sanity which on its face seems so manifestly crooked that the warrant is refused either by the clerk or by the court.

Requirements of the Law.

All the law requires is the sworn statement of an interested and reputable person that in his opinion the one for whom the warrant is asked is insane and should be examined for sanity. The applicant is often accompanied by an attorney, who does the talking, and who is apt to resent any refusal of the clerk to issue the warrant or any demand for the certificate of a physician. In that case the clerk passes the matter up to the court.

"Of course, we are imposed upon," said Mr. Houston yesterday. "So many of the cases which come here are what we have come to call 'clothesline' cases, or cases which grow out of some petty family quarrel, and either the wife or the husband is seeking to have the other committed for insanity. I take it that this Biameuser case was one of that sort, but the matter was presented to us in such a manner that we had to issue a warrant. Perhaps the woman was not insane, but how could I tell?"

"Another queer case will be tried on Thursday," continued Mr. Houston. "A man came to us several days ago and asked for a warrant committing his wife to the Detention Hospital. The clerk refused to sue a warrant and the man came to me, and I also refused. He came next day and pressed his demand more vehemently than before, but as he had no better case than on the first day, he did not get the warrant."

Goes to Hospital to Avoid Trouble.

But he kept on coming, and finally the wife herself came in. She said she understood her husband was anxious to have her committed and to the Detention Hospital, and demanded to know whether she looked insane. She certainly did not. However, Judge Carter advised her that the best and quickest way out of it would be to go before a physician and submit to an examination for sanity. She readily consented, and was examined by County Physician Hunter, who pronounced her sane.

"Still her husband kept importuning us to issue a warrant, claiming that the woman was really insane and that the lives of their children were in danger. Finally Judge Carter ordered a warrant for the detention of the woman, but instructed that she should be brought before him before being taken to the Detention Hospital. She came with her husband and Dr. Hunter. The Judge suggested to the woman that if she would agree to go to the Detention Hospital on Thursday and be examined by the regular jury he would not order her to be committed, and she agreed to that proposition. I don't know whether she will go or not, but that is one of the odd cases which we get occasionally."

Many Cases Every Week.

Thursday is examination day at the Detention Hospital. Judge Carter has so much else on his hands that Judge D. L. Jones of Lake County generally takes charge of the examinations. It is the aim of the physicians at the hospital to dispose of every case on the regular examination days. There are from twenty to thirty-five cases every week, and the length of time the patient remains in the hospital depends wholly on the time he was received.

A jury of six, one of whom must be a physician, examines each case. Two juries are employed, so that while one is considering a case the other may be taking the evidence in another. In that manner the accumulation of a week can be disposed in the course of one afternoon.

Police Object to Patients' Noise.

Many of the cases received at the Detention Hospital are sent from the police stations without warrants. If a plain drunk develops into a case of "snakes" the police generally bundle him into a wagon and hurry him to the hospital, because the stations have no facilities for caring for that class of patients, and because the men at the station object to being annoyed by the noise.

Since the city ceased to contribute to the support of the Washingtonian Home there has been no place but the Detention Hospital to send persons suffering from alcoholism.

The Detention Hospital cares for many patients which are sent there because there is no other place for them; and some are sent there who are not insane, under protest, by the connivance of relatives. The excitement of the arrest and incarceration may so excite them that for the time being they appear insane, and so a man or woman may go "to the living death" whose mind is perfectly normal.

BROKEN MAIN FLOODS CAFE.

Accident at Monroe and La Salle Streets Causes Damage in Several Basements.

The breaking of a water main at La Salle and Monroe streets last night flooded the entire neighborhood, causing considerable damage to the property. The main was in the center of the street. The water flowed into basements on both sides of Monroe street, flooding them as far east as Clark. A café at 148 Monroe street was filled with diners when the water began to flow. Those who were not near the door climbed upon tables and waited until the water found its way into the sewer. The city Water department was notified and a gang of men were put to work pumping the water into the sewers.

POLISH VOTERS SHIFT SUPPORT.

Revolution of Sentiment Among Poles Favors Entire Republican Ticket.

LEAGUE ISSUES ADDRESS.

Compares Present Conditions With Those During Cleveland's Administration.

NOON DAY MEETINGS BEGIN.

Assurances were made yesterday to Chairman Howe of the Republican State committee that a great change could be expected in the Polish vote this year which would result in favor of the entire Republican ticket. In former elections the Poles have largely affiliated with the Democrats, but this time a revolution is anticipated.

The news was brought to State headquarters by President John J. Dahlman and Secretary Leon M. Nowak of the Polish-American Republican League of Cook County, an organization which is specially strong in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, but which comprises residents of ten of the wards of the city in its membership.

Poles Favor Expansion.

The reasons they give for the shift in Polish political sentiment is that their countrymen are not only in favor of expansion and opposed to free silver and 16 to 1 but that they have benefited greatly by the general prosperity which has come to the country since the election of McKinley, and are desirous of perpetuating existing economic conditions.

League Pledges Support.

President Dahlman and Secretary Nowak also brought with them a copy of a resolution which had been adopted by their organization pledging the support of its members for the Republican national, State, and county tickets, and an accompanying address to Polish voters, which, among other things, says:

"Fellow-Poles, the Republican party is the party of protection. For that reason alone we all should stand loyally by it. It means prosperity for home industries which means increased demand for labor and better wages for the workingman. Compare our present condition with that under President Cleveland. Then workingmen were idle, factory fires were quenched, and the wolf was at the door of the working people of this country. Today there is a chance for every willing workingman to work, the chimneys of our factories are smoking once again, and there is a chance for the life of the poor.

Compliments McKinley Policy.

"In its treatment of the Cuban, Porto Rican, and Philippine questions the present Republican administration has added new glories to the American republic, as well as new stars to our flag. The administration of President McKinley has been more than courteous and complimentary to the Polish citizens of our country. We call upon you to do your duty in this crucial hour for the country of our adoption and vote for the sustainment of her glorious institutions of liberty by voting for the party of human freedom, protection, home industry, commercial expansion, sound money, and for McKinley, and Roosevelt, and Yates."

The National Commercial Industrial league has secured a room at 139 Market street, and tomorrow will begin "noonday meetings," which will be continued all during the campaign. The purpose is to reach the workers in the wholesale district, who can attend the meetings during the noon hour.

Other Political Notes.

Charles W. Lovejoy of Princeton, chairman of the State Live Stock board, was in the city yesterday. He denied the story that there was dissatisfaction with the Republican State ticket among the farmers on account of the tuberculin law. He added that the law was practically abrogated by Governor Tanner.

A "polyphone" for the repeating of speeches was on exhibition in Republican State headquarters yesterday, but the machine did not impress itself favorably on the hearers, and there is little chance of it being used during the campaign.

Addison C. Harris, United States Minister to Austria, was at Republican national headquarters during the day and expressed his willingness to take the stump when desired.

Will Leave Headquarters.

David E. Shanahan called on Chairman Rowe of the Republican State committee yesterday and told him he would have to reconsider his promise to take up part of the work at State headquarters today. Mr. Shanahan explained that certain jealousies seemed to have arisen over the distribution of the work at headquarters among adherents of the various ante-convention factions, and, as he had been in charge of Judge Hanecy's canvass, he thought it better to reconsider his agreement to stay at headquarters from now on.

BERTRAND WINS IN THE COUNT.

Republican Candidate for North Town Supervisor Secures Plurality of 32 Votes Over Perkins.

Stephen A. Bertrand has practically won his contest against Vincent H. Perkins, who was declared elected North Town Supervisor. Eight more defective ballots were counted yesterday, two of which were awarded to Perkins and six to Bertrand. This gives Bertrand a plurality of thirty-two votes. As only twenty-two ballots remain to be counted he is now secured of being declared elected North Town Supervisor by the Election Commissioners.

Mr. Perkins practically admits that Bertrand has won his contest and will be declared elected by the Election Commissioners. He declares, however, that he intends to appeal the case to the Supreme Court and hopes he will be declared elected by the Judges.

It is expected that if Bertrand is declared elected the work of improving Lincoln Park will be immediately commenced. According to the Lincoln Park Commissioners, the present state of the park finances was due to the refusal of Supervisor Perkins to allow them a large enough appropriation. Bertrand pledged himself to increase the appropriation if elected.

Nominated for Congress.

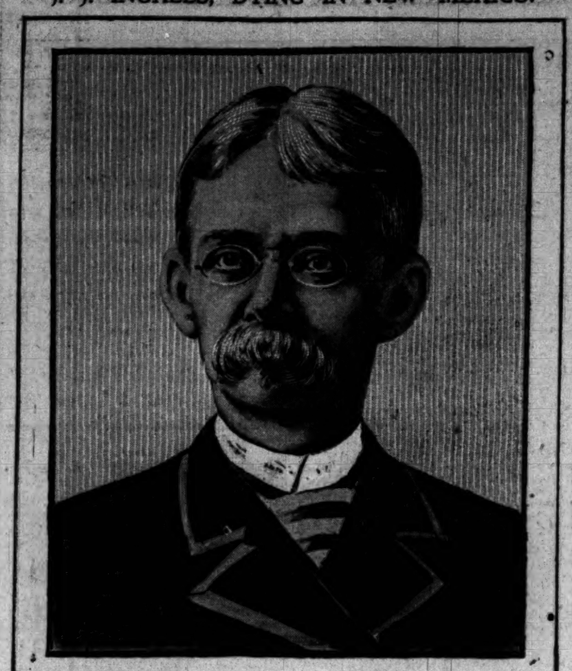
State.	Dist.	Name.	Party.
Texas	4	John L. Sheppard	Dem.
Texas	11	Rudolph Kleberg	Dem.
Ky.	3	J. McKenzie Moss	Rep.
Miss.	7	Charles E. Hooker	Dem.
Md.	4	Sydney E. Schapp	Rep.
Ala.	8	Joseph E. Ransdell	Dem.

FALLING TIMBER KILLS A MAN.

Tinners Drop Beam from Roof, It Strikes Stone and Rebounds, Hitting George Voigt on the Head.

Two tinners threw a timber from the roof of one of the buildings of the Anglo-American Packing company on Monday, and the timber bounded from a large stone and struck George Voigt, a carpenter, on the head. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Voigt died at Englewood Union Hospital. A Coroner's jury decided that if proper precaution had been used the man need not have been killed. No one was named as being responsible, but A. A. Bach, Deputy Coroner, says the blame should have been placed on Fred Lance, foreman of the tinners. The men who were on the roof say they yelled "Look out below!" but as they were forty-three feet above the ground it is probable Voigt did not hear them.

J. J. INGALLS, DYING IN NEW MEXICO.



The former Senator from Kansas is at Las Vegas, ill with a throat trouble from which it is thought he will not recover. His son was called there yesterday.

BRYAN TALKS OF PLANS.

WILL NOT MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FAR IN ADVANCE.

Democratic Leader Expects to Decide on Places He Will Visit a Few Days Ahead of Dates Fixed—Leaves for Lincoln Tonight and Will Receive Populist Notification of Nomination at Topeka — Letter of Acceptance Ready Soon.

William J. Bryan was in consultation with the Democratic National committee all yesterday, but the questions talked over were entirely routine, and the matter of the candidate's itinerary was not settled. Asked about his personal plans, Colonel Bryan said:

"There is but little as yet which has been decided. After speaking at the picnic of the Irish societies tomorrow I will leave for Lincoln in the evening, and stay there until I go to Topeka on Aug. 23, to receive the notification of my nomination by the Populists. Beyond that nothing has been settled."

Mr. Bryan said he had not yet made up his mind as to what city he would visit on Labor day. From the best information which can be had, however, it seems pretty certain he will go to Cleveland, O. He will probably be in Omaha on Aug. 25, when Webster Davis and ex-Congressman Towne open the Nebraska campaign there. He is, however, sticking pretty closely to his original plan not to make any extended arrangements in advance, but to decide on the places he will visit a few days before the dates arranged, and not lay out any fixed programs.

Speaking of his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination, which he promised in his Indianapolis speech should treat of other matters than "imperialism," Mr. Bryan said it was not yet ready and he could not say when it would be; certainly not for some days yet. The understanding is he will use the time he remains in Lincoln to prepare this letter.

Chairman Edmisten and Secretary Egerton of the Populist committee signalized the opening of the Chicago headquarters of that committee in room 37 of the Auditorium yesterday by taking a train for Lincoln and leaving the new headquarters deserted. There are, however, a couple of tables and some chairs in them, and they furnish convenient lounging places for any persons who happen to get up on that floor. When the officers of the committee get back from the Topeka meeting it is expected the headquarters will be put to use. In the meantime the Democratic National committee is presumably paying the rent.

No one at Democratic headquarters claims to have any information as to the intentions of Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, but it is generally taken for granted that he is of the same mind as he was after the recent election in his State, when he declared himself in favor of the election of McKinley. Like other Southern Populists, Senator Butler is more friendly to the Republicans than the Democrats, and Senator Jones, who holds Southern views on this, as almost every other question, has taken no pains to conciliate the Southern Populists, being persuaded he can carry all the Southern States for Bryan without their aid.

It was announced at Democratic State headquarters that an advisory committee to the State committee would be formed with a membership composed of such men as Ben T. Cable, John P. Hopkins, William B. Brinton, and others. One object of the committee is to go after the votes of the gold Democrats, whom the State committee hopes to get for Alschuler if not for Bryan, but the more important thing it will be asked to do will be to raise money.

BRYAN TO BE AT SUNNYSIDE.

Immense Attendance Expected at Irish National Demonstration Today—Sale of Tickets Is Large.

Twenty-five thousand Irish-Americans are expected to participate in the Irish national demonstration that will take place at Sunnyside Park today, and which will be under the auspices of the Irish Societies of Chicago. Nearly 20,000 tickets have already been sold, and it is expected that at least 5,000 more will be sold at the gates of the park. Never before have such elaborate preparations been made for the annual demonstration, and never before has the committee having charge of the demonstration met with so much encouragement.

Mr. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, Samuel Alschuler, and Charles A. Towne will be among the speakers at the demonstration at Sunnyside Park today under the auspices of the Irish societies of Chicago. Their presence is expected to swell the number present. While all of the Democratic candidates for high offices will be present at the demonstration the arrangement committee will endeavor to conduct it on a non-partisan basis. President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Richard Yates have been invited to speak at the demonstration, but they were unable to accept their invitations.

All of the speakers who have agreed to speak have been requested to discuss other subjects than political ones, and they will be expected to comply with the wishes expressed in this regard. Many of the speakers, it is announced, will make references to the Boer war, and it is expected that William J. Bryan's efforts will be in the nature of a pro-Boer address.

William J. Bryan will be the first speaker at the demonstration. His address will be delivered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, immediately after the opening remarks of the Rev. Frank L. Reynolds, who will act as chairman during the afternoon. Mr. Bryan will not remain during the entire exercises, as he will be obliged to leave the city during the evening. He will start from the Auditorium at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with the other speakers, escorted by the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Clan-na-Gael Guards.

REED MAY HEAD A TICKET

NATIONALIST PARTY TO NAME EX-SPEAKER FOR PRESIDENT.

Indianapolis Convention Is Resolved to Put Nominees in the Field—Anti-Imperialists Unlikely to Indorse the Movement, Preferring to Content Themselves with a Denunciation of Both Old Political Organizations — No Approval of Bryan Probable.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 14.—[Special.]—The new National party virtually decided today, after a conference with the Executive committee of the anti-imperialists, who will begin their liberty congress at Tomlinson Hall tomorrow, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and tonight the inclination on the part of the few Nationalists here was to name ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed for the high office.

While most of the delegates are doubtful of Reed's consent, yet the persistence of several New-Yorkers that he will accept is responsible for the trend to the Maine man. Ex-Senator J. H. Henderson seems to rank next in favor, while the names of Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts, Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana, and General Fitzhugh Lee are bandied about in connection with second place.

The anti-imperialists at today's conference plainly showed they would not indorse a third ticket, and intimated they would content themselves tomorrow with resolutions denouncing imperialism and McKinley, without indorsing Bryan.

Chairman Thomas M. Osborne of the Nationalists made a strong plea for a third ticket before the conference. He did not want the liberty congress to indorse it as a body, but to lend individual support.

Anti-Imperialists Take Time.

Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago, chairman of the Anti-Imperialist Executive committee, asked Osborne whether the Nationalists have preferences between Bryan and McKinley. There was intense silence for a moment, as it has been charged the Nationalists were operating in the interest of Senator Hanna. Mr. Osborne, Everett Abbott, and Oswald Villard arose and explained the desire was to nominate a third ticket and nothing else. The direct question went unanswered. The anti-imperialists wanted time to consider the request of the Nationalists to appear before the liberty congress and ask for votes for a third ticket.

Charges were flying back and forth between Democratic and Republican State headquarters today, each claiming the other was trying to manipulate the two conventions, and both State chairmen came out in interviews disclaiming any such efforts.

There will be about 250 delegates at the liberty congress. Scarcely three dozen are attending the Nationalists' convention. Carl Schurz will not be here.

The convention of the "Independents" was called to order this afternoon in the Commercial club rooms by Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Osborne stated that the committee calling the convention was appointed in New York in July. "We have chosen," he said, "to be known, temporarily at least, by the name of the National party. Both the old parties have grown corrupt and selfish. We are asked to compromise not only in matters of judgment, but in matters of conscience. In place of Lincoln and Sumner and Chase we have McKinley and Platt and Hanna; and in place of Tilden and Cleveland and Russell we have Bryan and Altgeld and Tillman. We favor a platform containing anti-imperialism, sound money, and civil service reform."

Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs, Colo., was presented as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Ehrich, after announcing that the delegates met only as independents, scored both the old parties, declaring it in the nature of things that no political body could always be right.

Silver Issue's Ghost Remains.

Mr. Ehrich said the silver issue was dead, but its ghost lingered because of the desire of a great leader to be insistent. The currency bill was but a step in the right direction, but still far from perfect, the speaker insisting the government should abandon the banking business. The trusts, he said, were all right if properly regulated.

E. V. Abbott of New York, after being elected secretary, read the official call of the convention. A resolution was then adopted omitting that "among the anti-imperialists who meet here tomorrow there will be found many who seek not only to counteract the evils of the present administration, but also the evils produced in our public life by the press and candidates of the Democratic party; therefore, it is resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to communicate to the liberty congress a statement of the purposes of this convention."

Professor Francis Philip Nash of Geneva, N. Y., brought forth the greatest enthusiasm of the session by a short address.

"Four years ago," he said, "the platform of Bryan was more dangerous and the record of McKinley less objectionable. This year the candidates of both parties are morally ineligible. It is charged that Mr. Bryan procured the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain simply for the purpose of embarrassing the administration. If he did that, the only name that can properly be applied to him is the name of traitor. But we have too much belief in his high character and integrity to think that those were his motives."

John Jay Chapman of New York said McKinley would be reelected "because Bryan is tied up to things which the conscience of the country cannot support." The speaker said he admired much of Bryan's personality, and particularly approved of a great part of his Indianapolis speech of acceptance. "When I read that speech," he said, "I was at first inclined to think that I would vote for Bryan, but I have now determined that I cannot do that, because in order to vote for him I should have to vote for Electors picked out by Richard Croker."

SENDS ENVOY TO PRINTERS

W. J. BRYAN ENDEAVORS TO EXPLAIN SLIGHT TO UNIONS.

Agent of Democratic Committee Asks That Charges Be Kept Off the Floor of the Milwaukee Convention—President Donnelly Refuses to Clear the Nominee—Typographical Delegates Look with Favor Upon Plan to Abolish Strikes—Time Limit on Benefits.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 14.—[Special.]—William Jennings Bryan has indicated his estimate of the importance of the charges of indifference to trades unionism placed against him by the union printers. An emissary from the Democratic Campaign committee reached Milwaukee from Chicago today and had a conference with President Samuel Donnelly and Leonard McKenna, delegate from Chicago to the International Typographical union convention now in session here.

The Democratic representative urged President Donnelly not to bring the charges against Mr. Bryan into open convention for debate. Mr. Donnelly professed not to have the power to keep the matter from open discussion. He said the union had no desire either to attack Mr. Bryan or to foster the ends of his opponents. He said the three books written by Mr. Bryan to promote his candidacy for the Presidency, and printed by W. B. Conkey at Hammond, Ind., were being published by non-union labor.

Claims Rights to Books Sold.

The charges against Mr. Bryan are the result of several months' investigation. Several of the delegates have been in correspondence with Mr. Bryan concerning the matter. Mr. Bryan is reported to have said in a recent letter that he sold all his rights to the books, and in selling them he had no privilege in stipulating that future productions must be by union labor.

President Donnelly refused to issue a statement saying there was even a probability that Mr. Bryan was irresponsible for the non-union workmanship on the books. "From the facts in our hands," he said, "I cannot make any statement that would show Mr. Bryan to be ignorant of the fact that the publishing house at Hammond is non-union."

Suggestions for the abolition of strikes, boycotts, and lockouts between employers and the crafts allied with the printing trades of America were placed before the convention today, and the plan, affecting the 35,000 members, will be considered by the Executive council.

The organization of a Board of Arbitration was urged by employers, represented, through the American Publishers' association, by Frederick Driscoll of Chicago.

The union probably will appoint a commission to investigate the possibilities of amendments to the international constitution providing steps toward the end suggested.

Time Limit Put on Benefits.

Indicative of a general antipathy against strikes and their financial consequences the convention by amending the international constitution set a limit on the benefit hereafter to be paid strikers. The time limit for the payment of strike benefits will be a period of eight weeks. It was agreed that a strike lasting longer than eight weeks was lost. Formerly the time for the payment of benefits during a strike was unlimited. Now, each married man will receive $7 a week and each unmarried man $5 a week, if unemployed in the time limit, because of a strike. Secretary J. W. Bramwood reported that but 3 per cent of the union membership was out of work from all causes, including sickness.

Thirty-three changes in the constitution are under consideration by the convention. The scope of the agitation for change in the operation of the union is indicated by the source of the demands for amendments.

Editorial attacks on President Donnelly appearing in the Chicago Federalist, a union paper espousing the printing trade craft in Illinois, caused a storm when the paper was opened in the morning. Hundreds of copies of the paper found scattered over the delegates' desks were gathered up and thrown out of a window on the fifth floor of the Masonic Temple. A strong wind blew off the lake and the delegates watched the paper float about the steeples of Milwaukee churches. One of the papers got entangled with the hands of the city hall clock.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Eastern Trunk Lines Are Said to Have Effected Agreement on Rate for Moving United States Troops.

It is reported that the Eastern trunk lines have formed a combination to control rates and arrangements in the movement of government troops. All roads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo, with the lines south of the Ohio River, are said to be in the agreement not to underbid one another in soldier business.

Recently the government advertised for bids for the movement of several hundred troops from Washington to San Francisco. But one road, the Southern railway, put in a bid for the business, and its figures were $47.10 for officers and $40.69 for privates from Washington to San Francisco—this compared with a bid of $14.65 made a few weeks ago by the same road for the same haul.

Western roads tried the same scheme during the Spanish-American war, and it worked well until the roads got into a row among themselves over the division of the spoils and the combination went to pieces. Since then the government has secured rates of less than $10 per capita from Chicago to San Francisco, which is about one-fourth cent, while previously the roads were getting two cents per mile, and they made desperate efforts to get full tariff rates, which the government, however, refused to pay.

The fact that the Southern railway suddenly advanced the rate from Washington to San Francisco from $14.65 to $47.10 is considered positive proof that an unlawful combination exists among the Eastern roads, otherwise the other lines would have put in bids for the business and not let it go to the Southern at an exorbitant rate.

Improvements in Baltimore and Ohio.

Although the Baltimore and Ohio has been vastly improved during the last three years in its physical condition, and the motive power and rolling stock renewed, the company is not yet satisfied, and the work of making further improvements is being hurried along on all divisions. Between Pittsburg and Cumberland, a distance of 150 miles, the Pittsburg division will be a double track road before April.

New Company Is Formed.

Articles of incorporation of the East St. Louis, Madison and Granite City railroad company were filed yesterday at Springfield, Ill., with the Secretary of State. The object of the new company is to construct a line of railway from Granite City, Madison County, to East St. Louis, St. Clair County. The incorporators are Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.; Edward C. Kramer and Thomas L. Teckets, East St. Louis; Alexander P. Humphrey, Louisville, Ky.; George T. Jarvis, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wilber M. Warneck, Edwardsville, Ill.; Warren Champion and Charles Gibbs, Madison, Ill.; Robert Binney and Charles T. Westlake, Granite City, Ill.; Frederick Kohl and Theodore Selb, Venice, Ill.

The new law relative to having all freight cars equipped with automatic couplers has been in effect two weeks, and so far no complaint has been made against any railroad for not complying with it. The report that Interstate Commerce commissioners were on their way here to investigate violations of the law is merely a hot weather canard. The Interstate Commerce commissioners are on their summer vacation, and the law has not been in effect long enough to file charges with the commission, much less begin an investigation.

Contracts for Eight Steamers.

The American Shipbuilding company now has contracts for the construction of eight steel steamers, all over 400 feet in length, during the coming winter. Five of the boats are for J. C. Gilchrist of Cleveland, two of the boats are for John Mitchell of Cleveland, and the third is for the Whitney syndicate of Detroit. This boat will be built at Detroit. The Mitchell boats go to the Cleveland yards, and two, and perhaps three, of the Gilchrist boats will probably be built at South Chicago.

NEW ISSUES DO NOT CAUSE STIR.

Democrats Growing Discouraged Over Failure of Anti-Imperialism Cry.

NOTHING TO HOLD TO.

Members of Party Show Disposition to Say Things Hard to Retract.

FRENCH SHOOT TO STOP RAIN

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.

Democratic politicians are becoming somewhat discouraged over the outlook, and those at the headquarters here do not believe the chances of electing Mr. Bryan and a Democratic Congress have been improved during the last two weeks. Their campaign against "imperialism" and "militarism" has met with a cold reception. As already told in these dispatches the events in China have overshadowed the anti-imperialistic and anti-militarism cry, and consequently the Democrats have been at a loss as to what course to pursue for the remainder of the campaign in view of the fact that their two pet theories have been virtually killed off, and an attempt made to sidetrack the silver issue. To cap the climax Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who devoted nearly all his time during the last session of Congress to haranguing about a secret alliance with England, has announced himself in favor of an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan for the purpose of sending troops to China to act in concert and straighten out matters in that country.

Democrats Not Cheerful Over New Issues.

This announcement caused a shock in the Democratic ranks, and efforts are being made to have the fiery South Carolinian disavow the remarks credited to him. Aside from this the lively campaign which will be made in Mr. Bryan's own State is causing the Democrats considerable uneasiness. The Republican headquarters here has in its possession a large number of letters from the farmers of that State, of which the following is a sample:

"I supported Mr. Bryan in 1896 because I was led to believe the unfortunate condition of the people had resulted from bad financial legislation. During the last three years, however, I have been more prosperous than ever before. I was seeking better times, and have found them under McKinley, and I shall vote for their continuance. I now realize that all of Mr. Bryan's prophecies have been shown to be false, and that all of Mr. McKinley's assurances have been fulfilled in abundant measure. I shall change from Bryan to McKinley this year, and many others will do likewise."

"An effort is being made in this section of France to dissipate hail-storms by firing cannon at the clouds," writes Consul Covert at Lyons. "Fifty-two cannon, manned by 104 canoneers and their chiefs, have been distributed over 2,500 acres of rich vine land. For the expense of the experiment the government appropriated $386, the Departmental council $289, the National French Agricultural society and a number of wealthy vine growers added $2,316 and furnished fourteen more cannon. The Minister of War supplied powder for 2½ cents per pound. A high point in the vine land to be covered by the experiments was selected as the central post of observation and a signal code adopted. When a shot is heard from the central post all the cannon are fired, at first twice per minute, more slowly after the first ten shots.

French Try to Stop Storms by Cannon Firing.

"I translate the report of the first firing at the storm clouds this season:

"'The farmers of Denice were aroused at 1:30 o'clock on the night of June 5-6. The storm was severe. The artillerists, from forty to fifty strong, fired their guns and stopped the thunder and lightning. In the neighboring communes the people saw columns of flames rise 300 feet above the cannon when the shots were fired. At several places women recharged the cartridges.'

"The wine growers are organizing to attack the hail-storms in many of the great wine growing regions of France. The two experiments thus far reported are pronounced successful. A writer in one of the wine growers' organs says: 'The results obtained from these experiments are such that organizations will be established at once in all the places that have heretofore been ravaged by hail.'

Five hundred clerks are to be made happy at the census office to morrow, that number having been selected for promotion in the division of population. Many of them are those who enjoyed the benefits of the last promotion, and since then have become still more expert in the way of punching cards by which the census is counted. This branch of the work has increased rapidly under the methods adopted of raising the pay of the clerks in proportion to the number of cards punched.

Experts in Census Office Given Better Places.

Little speed was attained by the punchers during the first few weeks on account of the inexperience of the operators, the excessive heat, and the effort of the punching board on the eyes, often as many as thirty punchers succumbing to the strain in a single day.

As they become accustomed to their work their speed is wonderful, and the work turned out far more rapidly than was expected. The minimum number of cards punched must be 600 a day, while the maximum is fixed at 960. The latter figure is often exceeded by the punchers, one woman making a daily record of 1,300. Nearly all of the 800 or 900 clerks in this division are women, and during the first hot days before the exhaust fans, electric fans, and other cooling appliances were put into the building never less than twenty girls a day were overcome.

Citizens of the country are warned by the State department against a band of swindlers operating from various cities and towns in Spain, who make a practice of writing to persons in this country respecting the settlement of estates or the imprisonment of relatives. In order that the alleged estate may be settled in favor of the person addressed, or the liberation of the imprisoned relative obtained, a sum of money is solicited. The letters are usually signed by a priest. Investigation has in every instance proved these stories false and the motive an attempt to obtain money by fraudulent means. Word has lately been received at the department from Vice Consul Reed at Madrid that these Spanish swindlers are again active in their operations.

Warning Out Against Spanish Swindling Plan.

Director Merriam today received the names of fifty Chicagoans who claimed they had not been called upon by the census enumerators, and consequently had not been counted. It was asserted by some of the complainants that this explains why Chicago made such a poor showing in the matter of population. The director instituted an investigation, and it was found that all of them had been counted, and this ended the matter.

"An impression prevails that the olive crop in France will be a disappointment this year, as it was last," writes Consul Skinner at Marseilles. "French farmers are disposed to abandon the cultivation of olive groves, as in recent years the prices obtained for the oil have not been satisfactory. It is true there was a sharp advance last year, due to a shortage in the crop; but the highest prices reached, about 30 cents per kilogram for best French oil, were low as compared with the old-time prices, which held firm at 50 cents. Because of this fact and the discovery that other articles can be grown with greater profit the acreage devoted to olives is annually becoming less in this region, and my attention has been called to the uprooting of 40,000 trees during the last six months in this department alone.

Olive Crop in France Expected to Fall Short.

"Spain and Italy, with cheaper land and cheaper labor, and more particularly Tunis and Algeria, are offering a competition too severe for southern France. The French colonies last named are especially adapted to the successful prosecution of the business."

DEER TAKEN FOR SEA SERPENT.

North Side Residents Shoot at One Swimming and Come Near Injuring Two Men.

Residents of Rogers Park along the lake shore thought they had the foundation for a new sea serpent story yesterday. The cause of the momentary excitement was a pet deer, the property of John Muno, who lives in Touhy avenue. From a rope twined about its antlers the animal was pulling Policeman M. E. Smith and another passenger named Milling in a rowboat, they having attended the capture. Witnessing this strange procession plowing through the water, two residents of the North Side suburb, Sidney and George Gagel, were frightened into firing several shots in the hope of checking the onward rush of the "sea serpeant." The shots came near wounding the two men bent on the capture of the deer.

Mrs. Grant Will Not Be Here.

Colonel O. P. Clarke, custodian of the General Grant cottage at Mount McGregor, N. Y., has received a telegram from Mrs. U. S. Grant at Richfield Springs stating that she is unable to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago on Aug. 23.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock m., August 22, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing mineral oil and lard oil for the United States Light-House Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Specifications, forms of proposal and other information may be had upon application to P. M. Shepard, Captain, U. S. N.

Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with

Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Save the Hair, Hands, and Skin," free.

CHICAGO & ALTON

TO

ST. LOUIS

AND

SPRINGFIELD

THE ALTON'S FOUR TRAINS A DAY TO ST. LOUIS AND FIVE TRAINS A DAY TO SPRINGFIELD CONSTITUTE A SERVICE WHICH FOR COMPLETENESS AND CONVENIENCE IS SIMPLY UNAPPROACHED.

CITY TICKET OFFICE: **101 ADAMS STREET.** TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1767.

The most concentrated form of beef science knows

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef

Signed Justus Liebig in blue

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Proposals will be received by the South Park Commissioners, at their office in Washington Park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue until 2:30 o'clock p. m., September 12th, 1900, for doing from 100,000 to 150,000 cubic yards of dredging in Jackson Park this fall.

Specifications for the work may be obtained at above named office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, or currency, for the amount of $200.00.

The South Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

E. G. SHUMWAY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m., Sept. 12, 1900, and opened, by Commissaries of following posts, each receiving proposals for his own post only, for furnishing and delivery of such fresh potatoes and onions as may be required at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Thomas, Ky., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for eight months commencing Nov. 1, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables" and addressed to Commissary at post bid for. W. L. Alexander, Chief Comy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS Office, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1900. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at the U. S. Census Office until 2 p. m., September 1, 1900, for furnishing from eighty to one hundred million cards, to be used in punching and tabulating the agricultural returns of the Twelfth Census. Specifications will be furnished upon application to the Chief Clerk. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. W. R. MERRIAM, Director of the Twelfth Census.

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STREET. CELEPHONE CENTRAL 1707.
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at post bid for. W. L. Alexander, Chief Com'y.
PARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS
Office, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1900.
d proposals (in duplicate) will be received at
S. Census Office until 2 p. m., September 1,
for furnishing for eighty to one hundred
ch cards, to be used in punching and tabulat-
he agricultural returns of the Twelfth Census.
ecifications will be furnished upon application
the Chief Clerk. The right is reserved to reject
r all bids. W. R. MERRIAM, Director of the
welfth Census.

C. P. HUNTINGTON DIES IN WOODS.

Millionaire Succumbs to Heart Disease While on an Outing in New York State.

IS WELL AT BEDTIME.

News Shocks Friends and Business Associates, But Wall Street Is Not Affected.

BURIAL PLANS INCOMPLETE.

DEAD MILLIONAIRE'S HOLDINGS.

Southern Pacific	$15,000,000
Southern Pacific's subsidiary bonds	2,000,000
New York City real estate	2,500,000
Pacific Improvement company	2,000,000
San Francisco real estate	2,000,000
Newport News Steamship company	2,000,000
Pacific Mail Steamship company	1,500,000
Rockaway Beach Improvement company	100,000
Total	$27,100,000

New York, Aug. 14.—[Special.]—Collis Potter Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific railroad, died at Pine Knot Lodge, his luxurious camp in the Adirondacks, at midnight last night.

His death removes a notable figure from the list of America's great characters. He was one of the last survivors of the men who blazed a way across the continent and actually made California a part of the union and a sister State of New York.

When Huntington went to the Golden Gate in 1849 by way of Panama he walked twenty times from one end of the isthmus to the other, trading to make the capital by which fifty years later he was enabled to ride over 5,000 miles of railroad in his private car. He made the United States his partner and was well known in Washington.

Entire Life Spent in Work.

His fortune is variously estimated at from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. Directly or indirectly he had 30,000 men under him. In manner he was quick and decisive. He was self-educated and did not believe in the higher education. All his life was spent in work. His end came suddenly. Wall street was not affected, so well were his stocks protected.

Mr. Huntington, with his wife, left their New York City home on Thursday last for the $100,000 camp at Lake Raquette, in the Adirondack woods. On Friday and Saturday the millionaire walked about the camp noting the progress of the improvements he had ordered.

Early yesterday Mr. Huntington took a sail on his yacht, the Oneonta, and told his friends he was feeling really well. He complained slightly in the afternoon, but recovered and was in excellent spirits in the evening.

Attack Comes Late at Night.

He retired at 11 o'clock. Soon afterward he was taken suddenly with a choking spell. This was common to him. He became worse, however, and a physician was summoned. One arrived in half an hour and applied restoratives, but Mr. Huntington became unconscious and died at midnight. Heart disease was the cause.

Mrs. Huntington was prostrated by her husband's death. William West Durant, a friend, telephoned to an undertaker at Utica. The body will be brought by a special train directly to New York. The funeral will be held in the Fifth avenue residence. The funeral party is expected to start from Lake Raquette tomorrow.

Mr. Huntington's adopted son, Archer M. Huntington, and his private secretary, J. E. Gates, were notified and hurried to the Adirondack camp.

Princess Hatzfeld Hears News.

A cablegram was sent to the Princess Hatzfeldt announcing the death of her father. The Princess will sail from Liverpool tomorrow on the Majestic. She had planned the trip before she received the news.

The news of Mr. Huntington's death was received in this city this morning by J. E. Gates, private secretary of the millionaire. Mr. Gates departed for the Adirondacks on the first train.

In Wall street the news caused no flurry. Southern Pacific is the Huntington stock and it opened off one point only and soon recovered. When Roswell P. Flower died there was a small panic.

Tribute by Joseph H. Manley.

One of the last places Mr. Huntington visited in the city was the Republican National headquarters, and Joseph H. Manley was deeply affected by the news of the death of Mr. Huntington. Shortly after learning of it he dictated a statement in part as follows:

"He was without question the greatest railroad manager in the country and an able business-man.

"He was the largest employer of labor of any man in this land, and it is to his lasting fame that he always had the respect and admiration of his employes."

Senator Hanna said: "Mr. Huntington was an example of what industry and honest effort will do for a man in this country. He was always to be depended on in any of his country's emergencies."

Dedicates Chapel to Mother.

Some years ago Mr. Huntington built a handsome stone chapel in Harwinton, Conn., and dedicated it to the memory of his mother. Henry Ward Beecher was present at its dedication and took active part in the exercises.

Three or four old horse sheds stood near the pretty chapel. Mr. Huntington erected in the rear of the chapel a row of fine sheds, closing, of course, the owners of the unsightly sheds would consent to their removal. For some reason, probably out of spite, the shed owners refused to accede to the millionaire's wishes. This so enraged the railroad magnate that he swore never again to help the place of his birth.

Sage Says Estate Is $20,000,000.

Probably the best informed man on Mr. Huntington's affairs is Russell Sage, the street's biggest money lender. Mr. Sage, in referring to the estimate that Mr. Huntington was worth $40,000,000, said: "You can cut that in half.

"There is nothing to disturb the business situation through Mr. Huntington's death. Mr. Huntington's debts to me have been discharged in a most honorable manner. He was a strong and able man, and, though proud, he was a master of details."

Persons who were on intimate terms with Mr. Huntington agreed with Mr. Sage that $20,000,000 was a liberal estimate of the value of his estate.

Head of Many Corporations.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was President and director of the Southern Pacific company, President and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, President and director of the Southern Pacific railroad company of California, director of the California Pacific railroad company, director of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad company; President and director of the Guatemala Central railroad company, and director, also, in the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific railway company, Southern Pacific railroad company, Mexican International railroad company, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship company, Newport News Light and Power company, New York, Texas and Mexican railroad company, Old Dominion Steamship company, Old Dominion Land company, Oregon and California railroad company, Western Union Telegraph company, Detroit Gas company, Fuente Coal company, and Metropolitan Trust company of this city.

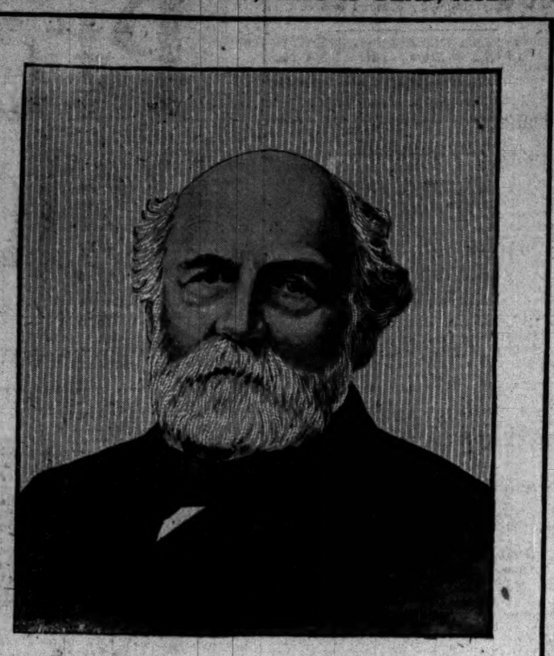
"Man Without the Hoe."

The Sun in an editorial says:

"The death of Collis P. Huntington makes it proper to say now that he was 'Responsibility,' who offered through the Sun a year ago the prizes of $700 in what was widely known at the time as 'The Man Without the Hoe' competition.

"The shallow and meretricious philosophy of Edwin Markham's verses provoked in Mr. Huntington's mind a desire to see the true dignity of manual labor asserted with poetical strength and grace of expression."

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, WHO IS DEAD, AGED 79.



The railroad magnate passed away at his summer home in the Adirondacks. He began business in New York as a small merchant when he was 14 years old, and died worth from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000.

FARM BOY'S RISE TO WEALTH.

Collis P. Huntington's Life a History of the Development of the West and Its Railways.

The history of Collis P. Huntington is a history of the development of the West and its railway systems. Mr. Huntington was one of a family of nine children, born of Puritan parents in Harrington, Litchfield County, Conn., on Oct. 22, 1821. His father was a farmer and the lad spent the greater part of his early life in the cultivation of the farm rather than in the development of his intellect. At the age of 14 he was 6 feet in height, straight as an arrow, and strong as a giant, the terror of all the boys in the community. His father had absolute confidence in him and told him he could seek employment wherever he saw fit. The lad went to work for a month, and at the end of the first year he had saved $84, his employer having been so well pleased with his work that he furnished him with what clothing he required in addition to the annual stipend allowed him.

This kind of work, however, did not suit young Huntington, so he went to New York and secured a position which took him all over the South in the sale of merchandise.

Saves from a Small Salary.

Not a moment was wasted. He spent the evenings in reading, writing, and the study of arithmetic, or "ciphering," as they called it in those days. He lived frugally and incurred no unnecessary expense, going on the plan that in after years if he wanted to make money he must have money at his disposal.

At the age of 22 Huntington went to Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y., and opened a store with his brother Solon as his partner. Friends prophesied failure, but the Huntingtons were not disposed to heed the predictions of the forecasters of the future. Young Collis displayed his confidence in the patrons of the store by granting them all the credit they desired, believing that nothing is ever gained unless something is risked. Business increased, and the firm became the most prosperous in the neighborhood.

Goes West During Gold Fever.

The gold fever swept across the country like a tidal wave, and Collis P. Huntington became infected. He drew out $1,200 and started for New York, where he secured passage on a steamer for the land of his hopes. Upon the arrival of the vessel at the Isthmus of Panama it was found that the next steamer up the western coast would not leave for several weeks. While the remainder of the passengers were spending their time in riotous living and losing their money across gambling tables Huntington was engaged in buying and selling merchandise, each purchase increasing his funds and making it possible for him to accomplish whatever he desired in California. He crossed the Isthmus twenty-four times on foot during the three months he was compelled to await a northbound vessel. When it arrived finally he had increased his $1,200 to $5,200, so he felt perfectly safe in entering the new country.

The immense demand for supplies for mining outfits offered better inducements to the new settler than the prospect of digging a fortune out of the ground. San Francisco seemed crowded to him so he cast his fortunes with the thriving town of Sacramento. He formed a partnership with Mark Hopkins, and for twenty-four years the firm of Huntington & Hopkins transacted the mercantile business in the southern part of the Golden State.

Plans Railway to the Coast.

During these years, however, the prosperous young merchant had not been idle. They said in those days he was dreaming, but afterwards it was acknowledged there was substance to the castles he had built. It was this belief that a transcontinental road could be built, and he recognized the great advantages the country offered and the inducements there were to its construction. He talked with his friends and induced six of them, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins being among them, to join with him in defraying the expense of a survey. In 1861 he saw the first substantial appearance to his vision when the Central Pacific railroad company was capitalized for $8,500,000. Although the country was involved in bitter internecine warfare, the construction of the new railroad went on. Before President Lincoln was assassinated and the war had ended, the Central Pacific railroad and the Union Pacific were being joined, the West's development thereby being insured and the great promise of Mr. Huntington fulfilled.

In this achievement Mr. Huntington was assisted by Congress, the wise men of the nation having realized during the earlier years of the war that it was absolutely necessary to have the East and West connected by a through line, else there would be no prospect of protecting the coast territory, as desired. The assistance of Congress, however, was not secured without a struggle. The work seemed impossible, and it became necessary for Huntington, Crocker, Stanford, and Hopkins to pledge their private fortunes to the success of the project. When the enabling act of 1862 was passed Huntington sent his famous telegram to his friends in California: "We have drawn the elephant. Now let us see if we can harness him."

Great Obstacles Are Overcome.

The preliminaries appeared easy when the projectors of the new line came to face the physical difficulties that faced them. They found impassable cañons, inaccessible mountains, and endless plains that seemed to invite the new track, but offered only a clear right of way with overpowering heat to those who attempted to cross them. The men in whose minds the scheme had originated were indefatigable, however, and on May 10, 1869, a historic gathering in the mountains of Utah witnessed the driving of the last spike which connected the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads and made transcontinental commerce a possibility.

The success of one great effort would have proven sufficient for some men, but Collis P. Huntington saw in it the beginning only. He planned the Southern Pacific from San Francisco eastward through Los Angeles, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Its completion made other lines necessary. Feeders were projected for the main line. A double line of steel began to creep northward and soon the Oregon border had been reached and passed. A line coming south from Portland was met and the Northwest was connected with the Southwest. Still another line was started from Texas to Mexico, and the main line was connected with Durango, 500 miles inland from the Rio Grande border.

A great stretch of territory in Central America offered inducements to the new system and a line was acquired in Guatemala, running from the Pacific coast to the capital city of the Central American State. The Morgan line of steamships, the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass railroad, the Houston and Texas Central roads were purchased or absorbed, the necessity for ample connections being emphasized as the business increased.

Controls Twenty-six Corporations.

The Pacific Mail steamship company, which for years had paid no dividends, began to thrive under the management of Mr. Huntington. Soon twenty-six corporations were under the control of the Huntington syndicate, and trains were running over 9,000 miles of track.

Crosses Continent on His Roads.

In 1899 Mr. Huntington acquired control of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad in Virginia. He wanted a line of track, all his own, from coast to coast. His associates called it a halt at New Orleans, but Huntington cut loose from them and acted in the East on his own responsibility. He built west through West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, until a long line of steel reached the Crescent City, and he had the satisfaction of riding across the United States in his own private car and without leaving his own railroad.

In 1883 his attention was directed to Newport News. He recognized instantly its possibilities as a harbor and a shipping outlet. He made up his mind to build a city there, purchased a large tract of land, and began the work. He saw a great future for the city as a seaport, the outlet for a large portion of Southern products. Then he built a private shipyard. He equipped it with the finest machinery and buildings money could buy. A great dock was built there and soon it became a formidable ship-building center. The Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois are among its products.

Mr. Huntington obtained a controlling interest last year in the Southern Pacific properties, and forced the Crockers and Mrs. Stanford to part with their holdings in the Pacific Improvement company. By this business move he acquired thousands of acres of land in the San Joaquin Valley in California, $4,000,000 worth of real estate in San Francisco, the Hotel Del Monte in Monterey, the Castle Crag at Mount Shasta, and the Arcadian Hotel in Santa Barbara, three of the finest hostelries in the world.

More than 30,000 men were employed by interests of which Mr. Huntington had the control. It is said he always sought to advance their interests whenever possible. He maintained a full graded school for years for the children of his employés. He employed home talent, and home machinery always, although he maintained the Californians were making a mistake in repelling the Chinese. He knew no difference in class or creed or color. He was approachable and kindly always, and sought rather to encourage men than to discourage them. He was temperate in his habits, neither smoking nor drinking.

During the latter years of his life Mr. Huntington made his home in a handsome town house on Fifth avenue, New York. He owned a country place at Throgg's Neck, which is valued at $300,000. Other New York real estate is valued at $5,000,000.

Mr. Huntington was twice married, the first time in 1844 to Miss Elizabeth T. Stoddard, who died in 1883, and on July 12, 1884, to Mrs. A. D. Worsham of New York. In 1890 he adopted a daughter, Clara Huntington, who, in 1889, was married to Prince Hatzfeld.

Mr. Huntington's body will be placed in the $250,000 mausoleum erected by him in Woodlawn Cemetery. It is 42 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 24 feet high, the gates being of bronze and the interior Italian marble.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST KERR.

William Maxwell, Slayer of Patrick Carey, Accuses Court Official—Latter Defends Himself.

Abraham Kerr, a clerk in the Probate Court, will be arraigned in Justice Wood's court next Friday afternoon, charged with the embezzlement of a fund of $800 collected for the defense of William Maxwell, who shot and killed Patrick Carey, brother of Alderman Thomas Carey, on April 14 in Maxwell's saloon, 4358 Western avenue. Maxwell, now a prisoner in the County Jail, makes the charges against Kerr and is seeking to recover the money which he claims was taken by Kerr. His case was continued by Judge Brentano until the September term in order that suit might be instituted.

Maxwell claims that Kerr induced him, as an old friend, to sign a judgment note for $1,500 in return for "squaring" the case and give power of attorney to Kerr to sell his saloon stock and rent his property in Western avenue. Maxwell also claims that Kerr sold the stock for $400 and obtained $600 rent in advance, refusing to turn over the money when asked.

Kerr defends himself against the charges by making counter charges against Maxwell's attorney, Joseph R. Burres. Kerr states that he wrote Burres a letter telling him that unless he returned the $175 he received with the deed to Maxwell's property or defended him as agreed to in the contract, he, Kerr, would present the matter to the Chicago Bar association and ask for Burres' disbarment.

BIG SHIPMENT OF GOLD.

NEW YORK BANKERS EXPORT $8,208,716 TO EUROPE.

In Spite of the Heavy Specie Movement the Market Is Unaffected and Call Money Is Quoted at 1 Per Cent, the Lowest Point Reached During the Year—Senator Hanna to Open Republican Campaign in New Jersey in Person.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 14.

All previous records in the matter of gold exports will be broken tomorrow, when the St. Paul and the Teutonic, sailing for Europe, take out yellow bullion to the value of $8,203,716. The entire shipment is consigned to London and is on account of American subscriptions to the new British war loan.

Gold Shipments to Europe Break Record.

The largest previous shipment in one day was $7,200,000, made in January, 1895, and at that time the drain upon the resources of our money market nearly resulted in disaster. In order to save our public credit it was necessary to import English wealth at great expense. As compared with that condition, the present situation is interesting by its contrast.

After the announcement today of engagements at the Assay office of more than $8,000,000 for shipment tomorrow and also the shipment today of $540,000, call money touched 1 per cent, which is as low as the lowest rate for the year. Exports last week aggregated $8,600,000, making a total to date since the first of last week of $17,374,000.

There has been nothing to change the first estimate that the current movement will take $25,000,000 in gold from Wall street, after which the exports are expected to cease.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court today by Henry D. Stringer, a real estate dealer of this city; liabilities, $256,210; assets, $45. Among the creditors are L. J. Arthur, Chicago, $20,000; R. J. Risser, Kankakee, Ill., $3,500; F. M. Clement, Chicago, $2,500; and James Engle, Kankakee, Ill., $90,000.

Hanna to Open the Campaign in New Jersey.

Senator Hanna today decided to open the Republican campaign in New Jersey himself. He will make a stump speech at Asbury Park next Tuesday. Committeeman Gibbs today telephoned to Mr. Appleby, President of the Asbury Park Council, that the National committee proposed to make the meeting a State rally. Hanna will preside at the meeting, which will be held in the Auditorium.

Charles Curtis Guild Jr. of Boston, who seconded the nomination of Roosevelt at Philadelphia, and others will also speak. Senator Hanna today named the members of the Advisory committee. He handed out this list for publication:

Senator Platt, Senator Depew, ex-Mayor Strong of New York; Samuel J. Wainwright and W. W. Gibbs of Pennsylvania, Colonel Myron T. Herrick and bishop B. W. Arnett of Ohio, Alexander H. Revell, S. B. Raymond, and Cyrus Field Adam of Illinois; Edward Rosewater of Nebraska, George L. V. Myer and W. B. Plunkett of Massachusetts, Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut, Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Thomas Lowry and M. D. Grover of Minnesota, H. H. Hanna of Indiana, James A. Gary of Maryland, Irving M. Scott of California, William Barbour and John Kean of New Jersey. W. B. Clark and E. O. Stanard of Missouri, W. L. Stratton of Colorado, John L. Wilson of Washington, Charles F. Pfister of Wisconsin, William Livingston and Justice C. Sterns of Michigan, D. W. Mulvane of Kansas, and E. E. Hart of Iowa.

Later on there will be a few more names added to the list to make it more effective.

It was a quiet day at headquarters. A German delegation called to say Germans were for McKinley, and some Western statesmen made statements to the effect that Bryan would lose his own State.

Steel and Iron Men to Meet Trafic Officials.

At the rooms of the Trunk Line association in New York there is to be a meeting on Thursday of the leading steel and iron producers of the Pittsburg district and representatives of the big corporations and leading traffic officials of this city and the entire territory of the Central Freight and Trunk Line associations.

What the iron men are after now is the making of a special export rate on iron and steel commodities and their finished product. At the present time there is no difference in rates on this class of freight for shipment of a given quantity, whether they be for domestic use or for export.

It is argued that if an export rate is firmly established and maintained the effect will be highly beneficial to American producers and manufacturers in foreign markets, where they say there has just been an inviting opening for billets, sheet and tinplate bars, skelp, rods, and finished products. The assistance of the railroads is essential to the success of this contemplated movement, and without their coöperation it cannot be given the long life that would otherwise be assured.

There appears to be some doubt as to what the attitude of the Trunk Line people will be, and there is a feeling that instead of favoring the proposition decided opposition to it will be developed at the meeting.

Lederer May Be Ousted from the Casino Theater.

George W. Lederer, manager and sublessee of the Casino, may be dispossessed by the Sire Bros., lessees of the house from the Bixby estate. Lederer, it is said, owes the Sires $6,000 for two months' rent, and formal notice of dispossession was filed with James Lederer, acting manager, by A. I. Sire, member of the firm, on Saturday last. Three days' notice is required in the preliminary proceedings. This time limit will expire tomorrow. H. B. Sire said tonight a summons would be obtained probably tomorrow in the civil court and a hearing would be held next week. Then a writ of dispossession would be issued.

George Lederer is in midocean. If the Sires push matters he will land in New York on Saturday facing a big lawsuit.

"I am much dissatisfied," said Mr. Sire, "with the management of the Casino. I intend to assume control of the house myself."

Presbyterians Meet to Talk Creed Revision.

The Committee on the Confession of Faith, appointed under a resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis in May last, assembled at Saratoga tonight. As this is the first meeting of the committee, its work will be, according to the secretary, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, largely preliminary. The Rev. Charles A. Dickey was made chairman today.

Its ultimate action must be based in a great measure on the recommendations of the Presbyteries, comparatively few of which have taken action as yet.

The members of the committee present are the Rev. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, the Rev. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, the Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls of St. Louis, the Rev. Daniel W. Fisher of Hanover, Ind.; the Rev. William McKibbon of Cincinnati, the Rev. George B. Stewart, President of Auburn Theological Seminary; the Rev. Samuel B. Sprecher of Cleveland, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Justice John M. Harland of Washington, Daniel R. Noyes of St. Paul, E. W. C. Humphrey of Louisville, Dr. William R. Crabbe of Pittsburg, John E. Parsons of New York, and Elisha A. Fraser of Detroit.

According to Secretary Roberts, it is problematical how many days the committee will be in session.

Young Woman Swims to Hoffman Island.

Miss Susan Robinson, daughter of George Robinson, a lawyer, of 32 Penna avenue, Rosebank, S. I., on Sunday swam from South Beach to Hoffman Island and return, a distance of seven miles. She was accompanied by Seamon Schlessinger of Rosebank, and they swam the entire distance without being followed by a boat.

Miss Robinson is 24 years old, and is fond of bathing. She is a teacher in Public School No. 12 at Concord.

While in bathing at South Beach last week with Mr. Schlessinger Miss Robinson suggested that they swim to Hoffman Island and return. He agreed, and their friends were notified to be on hand on Sunday.

She and Schlessinger walked up the beach to a point near Fort Wadsworth, plunged into the water, and started for Hoffman Island. The island was made and the swimmers came ashore at the upper end of the beach, where they were greeted with loud cheers from the crowd.

Mayor Van Wyck Given Time to Answer Charges.

Mayor Van Wyck, who is now at Saratoga, will probably receive tomorrow from Attorney General Davies a certified copy of the charges against him with the request that he forward his defense to Governor Roosevelt. The Mayor will be given thirty days to prepare and send in his answer. Just what he will do to explain away the charges which were based upon his own confession before Justice Gaynor is a matter of speculation and anxiety to the Tammany Hall leaders. It is said Mayor Van Wyck's reply will be simply "Private business."

Nun Sees World After 45 Years in a Cloister.

After forty-five years spent as a cloistered nun in the Ursuline Convent at Bedford Park, in the Bronx, Cecilia Lawrence, known in the sisterhood as Mother Cecilia, passed for the first time since she entered beyond the convent walls and for the first time in her life rode on a railroad train. Permission to leave the convent for a brief period was obtained by a special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan on account of Mother Cecilia's failing health, and today she went to Babylon, L. I., where she will be nursed by the sisters of the Convent of St. Joseph.

Mother Cecilia is a daughter of Bryan Lawrence, who lived in New York, and at his death left $100,000 to the Ursuline Convent and a like sum to his daughter. She assumed the white veil when she was a girl graduate, 17 years old.

Railroad May Pass Into Hands of Vanderbilts.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: "It is generally believed the control of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad company will soon pass into other hands. This road for some time past has been for sale, and, as it has been a disturber of rates, it is thought it will virtually pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Vanderbilts.

"The officials of the Pennsylvania railroad company are somewhat reticent in regard to this matter, and while they will not confirm the report, it is thought some negotiations are now on which will result in the road changing hands. It is now practically owned and controlled by the Morgan interests and it is nothing but natural that the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilts should secure possession of it."

Marion Lee Will Return to the Stage.

Mrs. Langdon Mitchell, wife of a Philadelphia playwright and daughter-in-law of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the novelist, will give up her social career to assume a rôle in her husband's dramatization of "Mary E. Barringer," "The Adventures of François," a novel written by Dr. Mitchell. Henry Dixey will create François. Mrs. Mitchell will play Rene.

Mrs. Mitchell will resume her stage name, Marion Lee. She retired several years ago, after playing one season in America with the Kendals. Her greatest successes as an actress were made in London and Paris.

"The François" will be produced on Oct. 1 at the Park Theater, Philadelphia.

The California Oil Fields.

Call or address Thompson, Goddard & Co., 301-304 New York Life Bldg. Open till 9 p. m.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD AUG. 14, 1900:

Premises 6347 Marshfield-av., 25x123, Aug. 10 [Security T. and T. Co. to Charles M. Atkinson] ..... $ 3,500

Lawrence-av., 306 s of Sheffield, s f, 50x130½, July 5 [W. P. Nelson to Lina E. Troeschel] 3,750

Sheffield-av., 261 n of School-st., w f, 25x120, incumb., $2,200, July 30 [S. B. Johnson to Signe Johnson] 4,000

Armitage-av., 89 w of Humboldt-st., s f, 25x150, Aug. 7 [J. G. Christian to Christian H. Christian] 3,500

Oak-st., 104 e of N. 43d-av., n f, 25x123, Aug. 1 [C. H. Brackett to Mary E. Hall] 1,500

Division-st., 101 e of Spaulding-av., s f, 25x124, Aug. 11 [O. O. Indgjerd to C. O. Indgjerd] 1,000

Wesson-st., 374 s of Oak, w f, 40x73, Aug. 2 [C. O. Frostenson to H. Johnson] 1,500

Chicago-av., 96 e of Cicero-av., n s, 24x99, Aug. 7 [J. C. Knutson et al., by M. in C., to Patrick A. Hines] 1,900

Winchester-av., 262 s of Polk-st., e f, 24x114, Aug. 10 [J. G. Hall et al., by M. in C., to William Bannau] 1,693

Congress-st., 100 e of Kostner-av., 50x110, incumb., $3,000, July 28 [A. J. Olson to Rose E. Livesey] 6,000

S. 40th-av., 135 n of 13th-st., e f, 25x125, July 30 [E. Meizer to Barbara Mitchell] 1,000

Ridgway-av., 325 n of 15th-st., e f, 25x125, Aug. 2 [A. Scott to Ryan] 1,200

20th-st., 265 w of Oakley-av., n f, 24x88, incumb., $1,000, Aug. 2 [A. Stoeffmas to K. Haller] 3,500

12th-pl., 72 w of Throop-st., n f, 48x124, July 27 [John Walsh to Nellie M. Walsh et al.] 1

29th-st., 150 w of Canal-st., s f, 24x124 9-10, Aug. 13 [D. Hardin to D. Gassmer] 1,200

Normal-av., 40 s of 65th-pl., w f, 44x96, incumb., $7,500, Aug. 13 [Henry M. Caswell to Erik P. Strandberg] 8,800

Parnell-av., s w cor. 65th-st., e f, 40x125, Aug. 10 [C. B. Parsons et al., by M. in C., to Chemical Bank] 3,200

65th-pl., 150 w of Washington-av., s f, 40x125, July 14 [John Young to Maurice Curran] 4,500

Halsted-st., 158 s of 87th-blvd., w f, 50x125, Aug. 13 [M. Hallard to Jacob N. Tillman] 2,000

Wallace-st., 208 s of 39th-st., e f, 25x120, Aug. 11 [Mary Schruta to James J. Schruta] 1

Johnson-st., 200 e of 12th, e f, 25x100, July 28 [Alice Edna Livesey to Ida C. Olson] 4,000

Metropolitan-pl., 19 9-10 e of N. 40th-av., s f, 36x74, July 21 [C. P. Dewey to Wm. E. Gould] 4,000

Kimball-av., 225 s of 66th-st., e f, 25x165, Aug. 7 [John Henanghan to Bridget B. Henanghan] 9,000

Prairie-av., 150 s of 44th-st., e f, 25x160, Aug. 7 [John Henanghan to Thos. W. Henanghan] 14,000

Leland-av., 141 w of Robey-st., n f, 87x121, incumbrance of $3,000, Aug. 13 [Chas. S. Quinlan to Cora Clark] 6,000

Princeton-av., 250 s of 52d-st., w f, 25x124, incumbrance of $1,000, Aug 13 [J. M. White to Mary E. Barringer] 1,500

Hirsch-st., 301 w of N. 41st-av., n f, 25x123, Aug. 7 [D. P. Winkelman to Mary Robinson] 1,750

120th-st., 75 w of Desplaines, n f, 25x89, Aug. 8 [D. T. Davies to Francis Robinson] 1,500

Spaulding-av., 49 s of 28th-st., e f, 50x125, Aug. 11 [M. Sadowski to Wilhelm Byron-st., 47 w of Perry, s f, 26x150, Aug. 14 [C. L. Heinz to Geo. Franke] 2,300

Humboldt-blvd., 99 n of Sacramento-av., n f, 75x120, Aug. 3 [Caroline Eliason to David Nettenstrom] 1,500

Colorado-av., 275 e of Kedzie, s f, 24 to alley, Aug. 8 [I. Malpress to Caroline M. Murray] 6,000

Ridgeway-av., n e cor 24th-st., w f, 170x125, and other property, revenue $10, Aug. 8 [Chas. L. Bonney to Emil A. Basener] 1

Ashland-av., 182 s of 68th-st., w f, 25x121, Aug. 7 [F. A. Collins to Mary M. Preston] 1,000

Drexel-av., n w cor 66th-st., s f, 48 16-100x125 81-100, incumbrance of $18,000, July 12 [Wm. H. Stewart to James W. Orr of Champaign, Ill.] 40,000

North Park-av., 244½ n of Menominee-st., w f, 24½x100, Aug. 6 [A. Cremer et al. to Ida Strand] 6,300

Webber-av., 106 s of Morse, s f, 50x140, July 17 [C. H. Leach to S. T. Hammersmark] 2,500

Premises 347 Fulton-st. and improvements, 20x100, revenue $2. July 19 [In consideration of the marriage the grantee herein to grantor about to be solemnized, John Gibson in his intended wife, Alice McGuire, soon to become Alice Gibson] ....

Balmoral-av., 235 w of Wright-st., s f, 25x125, insurance of $3,000, Aug. 14 [Chas. Rascher to Lizzie Kurtz] 6,000

Hoyne-av., 96 s of Homer-st., w f, 24x100, Aug 6 [A. P. Strand to Anton Cremer] 2,000

Indiana-av., n s cor 42d-st., w f, 315¾x149½, May 16 [Wm. S. Walker to Howard H. Servis] 25,000

Same property, May 17 [Howard H. Servis to Marie A. Walker] 25,000

Custom-House-pl., 100 s of Jackson-blvd., s f, 50x100, revenue $106, valued at $106,000. Incumbrance of $30,000. March 1 [John Parson quit claims to Union League Auxiliary Assn.] 1

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

K. Wilgen, 1-story frame cottage, 5206 Ashland-av ..... $ 900

A. Kadivnarski, 2-story brick flat, 3316 Auburn-av 1,000

F. Patzck & Co., 1½-story frame barn, 1278 Noble-st 920

John Williams, 2-story brick flat, 5837 Dearborn-st 4,000

Otto Bertram, 1-story frame cottage, 11361 Curtis-av 1,000

Charles Jones, 2-story brick flat, 5619 S. Hermitage-av 2,500

H. S. Brackett, 1-story frame cottage, 1797 Cortez-st 1,300

E. Kell, 1-story frame cottage, 2222 W. Whipple-st 1,400

Charles Norling, two 1-story frame cottages, 257-259 N. 51st-av 2,000

C. Pausch, two 2-story brick flats, 45-47 Marion-pl 4,000

Schlitz Bre. Co., 2-story brick front addition, 205 W. Division-st 6,000

W. Hayes, 2-story brick store and flat, 1550 W. North-av 3,000

Scully Steel and Iron Co., 1-story brick warehouse, 65-75 N. Halstedst 25,000

I. J. Moffatt, two 2-story brick flats, 123-125 N. 53d-av 6,000

A. Schaerstter, 1-story frame cottage, 75 W. Bertsau-av 1,000

Burlington Route

A few weeks at this time of year spent in the cool shadows of the Rocky Mountains and breathing the pure, dry air of Colorado will save you many a doctor's bill.

On frequent dates during the summer we sell very cheap Tourist tickets to Colorado, and our fast train "The Burlington's Number One" is only one night on the road between Chicago and Denver.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark Street. Telephone, Main 3831.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Tadeusza Kosciuszka Battalionow No. 1, Szy Polskich Strelcow Amerycy, Chicago; educational and social; incorporators, Max Baranski, Joseph Guszowski, Michael Pope.

The United States Fidelity Adjustment company, Chicago; capital, $12,000; collection and reporting business; incorporators, C. F. Garnett, J. W. Banbury, M. Dunbar.

The Chicago-Chiapas Rubber Plantation company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; to manufacture furnishing goods; incorporators, J. W. Taylor, Swenson Crewe, Lessie L. Babb.

The Adams County Telephone company, Camp Point; capital, $5,000; to operate telegraph and telephone lines; incorporators, George W. Cyrus, Charles M. Henry, Orville H. Lawless.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Marcin Bartus,

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy..... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy..... 5 cents
Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year..... $4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months..... 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
Sunday issue, one year..... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month..... .25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T., Masonic Temple.—Emergent conclave Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 1:30 p. m., for Templar funeral services in the asylum over our deceased frater, Em. Sir Geo. L. Ward.
WALACE BLANCHARD, E. C.
T. L. MILLER, Recorder pro tem.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 528, A. F. & A. M.—Members are earnestly requested to report at the lodge hall on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late W. Bro. O. L. Ward.
H. G. SCHMELTZ, W. M.
T. L. MILLER, Act. Sec.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

The most remarkable parallel in the history of the growth of American cities is furnished by Detroit and Milwaukee. For fifty years they have been running a neck and neck race, and the rest of the country is interested to see the finish at the end of the century of such a close and exciting contest.

Detroit and Milwaukee.

In 1850 Detroit had a population of 21,019 and Milwaukee 20,061. Ten years later Detroit's lead of 958 had been reduced to the narrower margin of 373, the population of the two cities in 1860 being 45,619 and 45,246. Between 1860 and 1870 Detroit made a spurt and gained the substantial lead of 8,137 over Milwaukee, the figures being 79,577 and 71,440. But by 1880 Milwaukee had almost closed up this gap between them and Detroit, with 116,340 was followed closely by Milwaukee with 115,587, the rivals holding the eighteenth and nineteenth positions in the list of American cities. In 1890 this enterprising pair had outstripped Newark, Louisville, and Jersey City, and gained the fifteenth and sixteenth places with populations of 205,876 and 204,468 respectively.

Last year the Mayors of the two cities furnished estimates of the population, and while Milwaukee's Mayor claimed 280,000, Detroit's executive announced the ambitious total of 285,000. The census returns give Milwaukee 285,315, which shows an unusual degree of accuracy in the estimate of the Mayor of that city. It remains to be seen whether Detroit has so greatly outdistanced its Wisconsin twin as a comparison of the Mayors' estimates would indicate.

The Superintendent of the Water office is going to ask the Council to pass an ordinance abolishing frontage rates and requiring the general use of meters. Were this change made there would be a great decrease in the quantity of water wasted, and a large annual saving to the city. In New York it is estimated that of the 116 gallons per head per day charged to consumption there is a daily waste of about 65 gallons per head which is needless and curable. The general use of meters is being urged to stop much of that waste. There may not be so much water waste in Chicago as in New York, but there is altogether too much. As a consequence it is impossible to satisfy the demands of water-users. There is momentary relief when a new tunnel is built and new engines set up, but in a few weeks the complaints of a shortage are heard again. Wanton waste, which no serious attempt is made to check, consumes the additional supply. As an ordinance calling on all small consumers to put in meters would raise a storm Aldermen would not dare to face, the Superintendent proposes that the city shall put in the meters. He contends that this would be a money-saving expenditure. So it would be, but the city is so poor that it cannot expend money to save money. Economics of that kind are out of the reach of poor municipalities as they are out of the reach of poor private individuals.

Preventing the Wastage of Water.

It does not follow, however, that the authorities can do nothing to lessen the waste of water. They can, but they do not. The Superintendant says that his subordinates have made discoveries of deliberate waste in the outlying districts. To stop that waste he would have meters. He can also prosecute the men guilty of waste and have them fined. He can cut off the water and punish them for their misdeeds. It is much easier, however, to ask the Council to provide a new remedy for waste than it is to make an effort to use existing remedies.

BRYAN'S BID FOR IMMORTALITY.

No matter what may be the result of the election in November William Jennings Bryan is assured of immortality so long as the phonograph remains in use. For the greater part of Monday afternoon, the Nebraska orator thundered into the business end of a phonographic recorder. These records are to be multipled indefinitely and sent abroad all over the country, so that the faithful everywhere may listen to the inspired voice of the "peerless leader." It now remains only to start out a moving picture exhibition, which shall show Mr. Bryan reaping his five acres of wheat in overalls and big straw hat to complete the illusion. And even when the election day has passed the records made on Monday will not lose all their value. Long after the second term of President McKinley has gone into history one can imagine the "barker" in front of the phonograph exhibition-room shrieking, "Come in and listen to the ravings of John McCullough and the Indianapolis speech of William Jennings Bryan. Only one cent."

Incidentally, the mechanical campaign orator seems to possess many points of advantage over the usual article. It will never suffer from a cold in the head, for instance, or get hoarse from too much speaking. It will never get "mad" and refuse to speak unless it is given the best place on the program. Most important of all, it will never wear out an audience by continuing its speech after the people have reached the limit of their endurance.

Hereafter when the first symptoms of impatience appear the chairman of the meeting will simply turn off the machine, remove the Bryan cylinder, and insert in its place an Altgeld or Webster Davis cylinder. Possibly before the campaign is entirely over it will be possible to get phonographic records from Aguinaldo and other Democratic spellbinders who are prevented by circumstances from taking any more active part in the campaign.

Altogether the phonograph departure in campaign methods is one of the most interesting made in recent years. It offers endless opportunities in the hands of an ingenious campaign manager. But it would hardly be fair to judge of its usefulness by the effect of its work in the campaign now beginning.

1896 AND 1900.

Yesterday at South Chicago the Illinois Steel company paid to its 6,000 workmen $218,000 for two weeks' work. Four years ago it was paying to less than half that number of workmen much less than half that amount of money. In 1896 the best common workman got only $1.20 a day. Now the lowest pay given to any common laborer is $1.50 a day. Wages are on the average 25 per cent higher than they were four years ago and work is steadier. The plant of the Illinois Steel company has been running every day this year, and unless there is an improbable change in the situation there will be no shutdown this year. As two new blast furnaces are building, the number of men in the company's employ will be much larger soon than it is now.

There is now in South Chicago much work, steady work, and well paid work for men who can be employed in iron and steel mills, while four years ago there was little work, and that was uncertain and poorly paid. It is easy to give a reason for the difference between past and present conditions. Since 1896 an enormous demand for iron and steel has sprung up and the men in the business have prospered everywhere, in the East and the South as well as in the West. That is the superficial explanation. It does not go to the root of the matter and explain why there should have been so urgent a demand from all parts of the country from men engaged in so many different industries for the materials which have been mentioned.

During the dreary years which immediately preceded 1897 the acute fear of a collapse of the monetary system and a subsequent stoppage of most business enterprises checked consumption and production. Railroads did not extend their lines. Manufacturers who use iron and steel as their raw materials bought sparingly, for the demand for their products had decreased greatly. When it was determined in November, 1896, that the gold standard and the full value dollar were to be retained every industry revived. The iron and steel manufacturers were able to offer work to many men instead of to the handful of men they needed in 1896.

How long the present pleasing condition of affairs at South Chicago will last depends somewhat on the iron and steel men themselves, but mainly on the American voters. The former by pushing prices to too high a point can reduce consumption and keep it reduced until they see the folly of their course. They saw a few months ago the mistake they made last year, and have lowered their prices. The voters can change prosperity into distress by abandoning the policies favored by them four years ago, which have made good times. The voters can pronounce in favor of Bryanism, but if they do their verdict will stand for four long years, and during that time they need look for no prosperity at the South Chicago steel works or anywhere else.

NEW YORK SETS AN EXAMPLE.

The Building Trades council of New York City, an organization of labor unions similar to that existing under the same name in this city, has abolished its Board of Walking Delegates. It found that this board tended more to promote strikes than to bring about harmony between employer and employé.

The example of the New York council might be followed to advantage by other central labor organizations. It is too often the case that the exclusive management of the affairs of a great body of workmen is put in the hands of a little group of men, called "walking delegates," or "business agents." Power has often been given to these men to order a strike without consulting with the unions which they are supposed to represent. On the order of a single man or at most of half a dozen men thousands may be thrown out of employment.

The unions which make up the New York Building Trades council will take matters in their own hands. Strikes will not be ordered until after the members of the unions affected have had a chance to express their opinions. Every workingman whose earning power may be cut off or reduced by a strike should have a chance beforehand to vote on the subject.

People who honestly sympathize with union labor have rarely quarreled with the opinions or the actions of the great body of workingmen, while often they have seen and pointed out the folly of delegates or agents who used the power intrusted to them in an arbitrary and mischievous way.

Union labor needs to be protected against some of its so-called friends.

SANITATION OF HAVANA.

Last month there were thirty deaths from yellow fever in Havana. There were eleven deaths during the first ten days of this month. This mortality is not surprising. While considerable sanitary work has been done, much more remains to be done. The streets are kept clean and alleys and courts reasonably so, but no new system of sewers has been built and no provision has been made for the cleansing of the harbor. Until these matters have been attended to there will be yellow fever at Havana every summer, even though the sanitary and street cleaning departments continue as efficient as they are now. Whether they will under a Cuban government is questionable.

Until Havana has been regenerated in a sanitary sense it will be a menace every summer and fall to the cities on the south Atlantic and gulf coasts of the United States. The American authorities will have to be continually on the lookout to guard against the importation of a dreaded disease, a few cases of which will paralyze for weeks the commercial life of a large city.

But for the reasonable certainty that before another year has gone by Cuba will be an independent republic, the United States government would begin the work of radical reformation of sanitary conditions in Havana, a work which will require years for its accomplishment and will cost many millions of dollars. As the United States will be unable to attend to this matter itself, it is only proper that it should make sure that the government to be established in Cuba will do so. It might not, if left altogether to the exercise of its own free will.

If the future republic of Cuba is to prosper it must enjoy the most intimate commercial relations possible with the United States. This country is the natural market for the product of the Cubans, and from it they can obtain on better terms than they can elsewhere most of those necessaries of life they do not themselves produce. If the Cuban republic is to enjoy special commercial privileges which will be of peculiar value to it, it should be willing to bind itself to extirpate yellow fever in Havana and its other important ports.

THE "FIRE-IN-THE-REAR" PARTY.

Today the anti-imperialists hold their convention at Indianapolis. They have to decide between indorsing Bryan, nominating a third candidate, and merely adopting "ringing resolutions" embodying their views as to the Philippine question. Before giving utterance to those views it would be well for the delegates to the convention to ponder over what Major Betts, now in the Philippines, says in a letter to a friend in Toledo. He says all American expressions of sympathy for the insurgents reach Luzon speedily, are spread broadcast, and incite hostility. But for a circular founded on an American newspaper there would have been no resistance to the occupation of the important port of Tabaco by the United States forces. There was resistance, and, as Major Betts says, "every drop of blood, both American and Filipino, spilled here at Tabaco can be laid to that circular." He says also:

In every city and banco that we have taken we have found a quantity of clippings from American newspapers (expressing sympathy with the Filipinos). Is it any wonder they believe that if they hold out a little longer we will give up and go home? Such a thing now would be impossible, and all at home must see it that way. To leave here now would mean the death of every Filipino in the islands who has dared to be friendly to the Americans.

The Philippine policy of the man on the ground, who knows more about the situation than all the anti-imperialists who have come together at Indianapolis, is as follows:

On one thing, it seems to me, both of the great parties should be united, and that is the rebellion must be suppressed. If a plank to that effect should be placed in each of the great parties' platform, this trouble over here would soon end; but as it is now they have every reason in the world to think that, as they express it, if the great Dr. Bryan is elected the Americans will leave the islands at once.

The Democrats have not only failed to demand the suppression of the insurrection but have called the efforts made to put it down "a war of criminal aggression." It is too much to hope that today's convention will demand the suppression of the Tagal rebellion. It should be patriotic enough, however, to abstain from rash, passionate expressions of sympathy for Aguinaldo and his adherents, which, circulated through Luzon, will stimulate the flagging energies of the insurgents and make them believe that "Dr." Bryan with a great army of followers is coming to their aid. The men who are to meet today at Indianapolis say they are patriots. They will not deserve that title if they encourage Filipino insurgents to kill American soldiers.

THE KAISER'S CORDIAL WORDS.

In the rapid movement of events connected with the Chinese crisis Americans should not overlook the pleasing significance of the recent interchange of messages between Kaiser Wilhelm and President McKinley. This is something more than a mere polite exchange of diplomatic platitudes. Nothing could more thoroughly demonstrate the complete passing away of the momentary irritation of two years ago arising out of the actions of a German Admiral at Manila. The United States was among the first of the powers to accept the nomination of Count Waldersee as Generalissimo of the allied forces in China. This fact promptly called forth the following spontaneous and cordial utterance from the German Emperor:

HOMBURG SCHLOSS, Aug. 11.—His Excellency the President of the United States: I received with pleasure the decision of the United States that the American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one Commander-in-Chief. The brave army of your country, which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe's, will be irresistible. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence the United States places in the leadership of Count Waldersee. WILHELM II.

To this message President McKinley was able to reply in the same cordial spirit:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1900.—His Imperial Majesty, Wilhelm II., Homburg Schloss, Germany: I am gratified to receive your Majesty's message of good will in relation to the selection of Count Waldersee, and, like you, I see in our common efforts to discharge a common duty of humanity an additional recognition of the kindly ties and mutual interests that exist between this country and Germany. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

It is well to know that the two nations are in such close accord and that the harmony which has always existed between them is so firmly founded on mutual appreciation. While Germany and the United States maintain their commercial rivalry in the markets of the world, it is a friendly rivalry. On the great international issues they are in full accord, as the Chinese emergency has demonstrated anew. The two countries should find it easy to agree on a common course of action in China. There is no reason why the German-Americans in the United States should take a different view from that of the Germans in Germany. If the Emperor is satisfied, his former subjects should not complain. They need not be more German than the Germans.

DEUTSCHLAND WINS THE PRIZE.

Though only two of the four fast ocean steamships have completed the race across the Atlantic at this writing, it is clear that the coveted prize—the contract for carrying the mails from New York to London—belongs to the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland. This fine ship has got only eclipsed its own record-breaking maiden trip, but it has surpassed the hitherto unprecedented record of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. When it was announced that the the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had broken all Eastern records by steaming from Sandy Hook to Cherbourg in five days, nineteen hours, and forty-four minutes, its many admirers thought it was the winner. But a few hours later came the news that the Deutschland had made the journey from Sandy Hook to Plymouth, England, in five days, eleven hours, and forty-five minutes. It is not likely that either the Oceanic or the New York will go under these remarkable records. Germany carries off the honors. Both the fast ships are "made in Germany" and manned and sailed by Germans.

The Deutschland traveled at an average speed of 23.32 knots per hour and its highest day's run was 552 knots. This is the best time ever attained by any ocean steamer in a regular transatlantic voyage. It is a rate of about twenty-eight ordinary miles an hour, which will compare favorably with the speed of the overland train in crossing the American continent. The [illegible]helm der Grosse traveled 3,184 knots at an average hourly speed of 22.79 knots. Its largest daily run was 541 knots. While this is a remarkable performance it is thrown into the background by the still greater burst of speed achieved by its rival.

If fortune favors the strongest battalions in war it favors the strongest engines in ocean racing. Three great nations—the United States, England, and Germany—took part in this friendly contest, and the first and second prizes have gone to two German ships. The Deutschland has a register of 16,000 tons and engines of 33,000 horse-power to drive it. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse comes next with 27,000 horse-power to drive its 14,000 tons. The Oceanic has only 28,000 horse-power to propel its leviathan bulk of 17,000 tons, while the New York registers 11,000 tons with 20,000 horse-power. The result is in accord with the unvarying experience that has governed the evolution of the modern ocean liner. Success goes with the vessel that has the strongest engines in proportion to its tonnage. It has long seemed as if shipbuilders had reached the limit of speed on this basis, but the performance of the Deutschland again refutes that supposition.

DEATH OF A GREAT RAILROAD BUILDER.

Collis P. Huntington, who died yesterday at his summer lodge in the Adirondacks, will go down into history as one of the greatest of railroad builders. It was due to his foresight and hard work that the Central Pacific, the first of the great transcontinental roads, was built and at the time of his death he was connected as a director or other officer with no less than twenty-six railroad lines.

In many ways Mr. Huntington was a type of the shrewd, calculating, money making Connecticut Yankee. He was a man of dynamic energy and left his mark on every enterprise he took hold of. When a mere boy he was actively engaged in business and he seems to have been successful, at least so far as making money is concerned, in everything he undertook.

When gold was discovered in California in 1849 Mr. Huntington was engaged with his brother in the general merchandise business. He sold his interest at once and started by way of the Isthmus of Panama for the gold mines. On the way he was detained three months on the isthmus and by a characteristic stroke of business he increased his original capital of $1,200 to $5,000 while he was waiting for a ship.

Too careful or too shrewd to risk his money in mines, he opened a hardware business at Sacramento and within a few years accumulated a large fortune. When the great Comstock lode was discovered and miners began to flock in by the thousand the need for a transcontinental railroad became pressing and Huntington, with a few men of similar daring mold, started out to build it. How under his direction the great enterprise was carried to success in the face of obstacles which would have overwhelmed a man of less tenacious will and tremendous energy, is a story often told but one of the most picturesque and interesting in the development of the great West.

Gradually Huntington's railroad interests grew and his fortune with it. At the time of his death he was estimated to be worth more than fifty millions of dollars, while by the great railroad and manufacturing interests which he controlled more than fifty thousand men are employed.

He has been charged with being unscrupulous in his dealings. It is certain that he was hard and unyielding and that he often pushed one of his enterprises to success at the cost of utterly crushing out of existence less powerful competitors. But his largeness of vision, his tenacity of purpose, and his wonderful skill as an organizer compel admiration. His was a great constructive genius. A dozen times he achieved what weaker men had declared to be impossible. That he might easily have done more for his country and for mankind affects in no way the fact that his ability was splendid and his achievements great.

MUNICIPAL VS. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

The long expected report of the Department of Labor concerning "water, gas, and electric light plants under private and municipal ownership," the work for which was entered upon late in 1897, has appeared. It is, however, disappointing, not for what it contains but for what it lacks.

The main result shown appears to be that, taking the 659 water plants, the eleven gas plants, and the 320 electric light plants, owned by municipalities and covered by the investigation, and comparing with them the 375 water plants, the 344 gas plants, and the 632 electric light plants privately owned and covered by the investigation—all these together representing 56.29 per cent of the total product of such plants in the country—the "cost of production" and the price charged to consumers are generally lower in the case of municipal than of the private plants, and the "cost of production" to a municipality which supplies its own needs is generally less than the price which it would have to pay a private company for equivalent service.

It is exceedingly difficult, however, to give with accuracy and confidence any general results from this report, and this is due in no small degree to the fact that the department has studiously refrained from even attempting to gather up and state such results. The business of interpretation on broad and illuminating lines, or, indeed, in any way whatever, has been entirely omitted—one feels like saying has been entirely shirked—in the report itself and this is the reason why it is disappointing.

Its 983 pages, designed, as the introduction states, to "bring out the essential facts relating to private and municipal ownership of waterworks, gasworks, and electric plants," are simply that many pages of tables. Eighty-six of these pages are given to text, but that contains nothing except a literal restatement of certain summaries from those tables. These 983 pages of "facts" the department casts upon the public "without note or comment." There is from beginning to end neither discussion nor conclusion based on them.

This omission was not accidental, nor can it be supposed to be due to that weariness or bewilderment of mind which may enwrap a man who, in digesting such a vast amount of material, finds himself at the close of the exhausting task so enveloped in the forest of facts that he cannot perceive their mutual relations nor their broader bearings. The omission was intentional, and as such can hardly be regarded otherwise than as marking the point where our statistical departments break down.

The value of the vast amount of work done by the statistical departments of this country would be enhanced if, instead of mechanically producing so many black bound volumes of arid tables to occupy book shelves, they produced fewer volumes, while the proper specialists digested these more thoroughly and interpreted them more effectually.

THE people who mobbed the wandering faker at Milwaukee avenue and Division street the other evening might have stood patiently for his patent medicine lecture or his anarchy, but they couldn't endure the mixture.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER'S rescue of William J. Bryan Jr. from danger last Monday will strike the esteemed Washington Post as a carefully prearranged bit of stage business.

BATHING along the lake front has livened things up perceptibly south of Jackson street, from a police point of view.

THERE is something in the climate of Mansfield, O., that operates unfavorably to the growth and development of Dowieism.

THROUGH some mysterious dispensation of Providence a bad cold seldom if ever affects Senator Billy Mason's voice.

WHAT particularly exasperates the able Democratic editors is that they cannot find fault with the manner in which Secretary Hay has handled his end of this Chinese tangle.

SOMETIMES it is overconfidence and sometimes it is overgreed that leads to the overloading of lake passenger steamers.

CONCERNING the phonograph into which Mr. Bryan talked his Indianapolis speech a day or two ago, it is to be observed that the phonograph couldn't get away.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Conceded.

"'Mandy," said her elderly relative, "that young Spoonamore hasn't a cent to his name. You would be simply crazy to marry him!"

"I am, auntie," replied Miss 'Mandy.

Subsequent Reflection.

"O, what a beautiful water lily!"

No sooner had the maiden uttered these words than Archie Sliscap resolutely waded out after it. He sank in mud up to his waist at once.

But he didn't get the lily.

It was still yards away from him, and in deeper mud.

"Fools rush in," he muttered savagely to himself, as he turned and began slopping his way back to shore, "where angels have too darned much sense to tread!"

In the Neck.

"That's a celluloid collar you are wearing, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Aren't you afraid?"

"Afraid of what?"

"Afraid it might take fire in some way?"

"Not a bit. It wouldn't do for you to wear one, though."

"Why not?"

"Because if it were ignited in any way the air would be full of the smell of burning rubber."

Not the Same.

"You'd let the Philippines go, would you?"

"Yes, by gum! I'd let 'em go. We hain't no right to 'em."

"Some other country would grab them."

"Wouldn't make no difference to me. We hain't got no business with the Philippines. Don't want 'em."

"Would you let Porto Rico go?"

"Sure. What do we want of them niggers down there?"

"How about Hawaii?"

"I'd let that go, too. We've got enough to do with lookin' after the land the Lord give us. We don't need no outside possessions."

"Suppose the Japanese take the islands."

"They can have 'em, for all o' me."

"You don't believe in expansion at all?"

"Nary expansion. In mine."

"You'd give back all our outside possessions because you think we haven't any right to them. Is that so?"

"That's the size of it."

"Then what's the matter with your giving back to me that ten-acre strip this side the creek between our farms that your father beat my father out of forty years ago on a legal technicality?"

"By gosh, that's different!"

Emulation.

Mamma (bent on conveying a lesson in deportment)—"Tommy, did you notice what a noise Eddie Stapleford made in eating when he was here yesterday?"

Mamma's Boy—"Yes, but he can't make half as much noise as I can. Just listen to me eatin' this mush an' milk, will you?"

HUNTINGTON'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Appreciate the value of today. That's my advice to young men. It has been my rule through life—I am nearing the century mark now—not to look forward, for the future is a blank. Today is the all-important issue. I have never gone against the tide nor worried while my schemes were maturing. A farmer sows a field of wheat. To worry over it would merely sap his energy. The wheat requires his attention at the harvest.

When I was a boy on my father's farm in Connecticut I worked hard, utilising every moment, for there was plenty to do. But if I had any spare time I did chores for the neighbors. I never wanted for anything I needed! I always got it. But many buy things they do not need. When I went to New York in 1836 I had quite a sum of money, the result of my savings, judicious investments, and little tradings about the neighborhood.

The great secret of success is lying by a nest egg and adding to your little store, never spending more than you make and being strictly economical. Again, a young man should command what he is worth and always endeavor to better himself. I was my own master since I was 14 years old. I have had a hundred thousand people in my employ in different parts of the world at the same time. In my mercantile life I have noticed the man who arrives at his post on time and not one minute later, and who leaves on the minute and not one second later. He does not do more than he has to do and does not do that well. Then there is the man who arrives ahead of time and works late if need be. He takes an interest in his work and is anxious to be advanced. I have always lived within my means and always strived for advancement.

Another principle I have constantly obeyed is "business before pleasure." The chances are are good today as they ever were—they are even better. But I do not think that the life of one who has accumulated a hundred millions, more or less, is in the least inspiring. It dazzles, it bewilders the struggling youth. It may inspire him for a time, but that inspiration soon wears off.

It is not possible for one to follow in the footsteps of another. Each must work out his own destiny. I have never cared a cent what any human being thought or said about me or my action so long as I was satisfied. It is my idea that a man's business should be his first thought. It has always been mine. In consequence, I suppose, there are many things about which I know less than the average man, but, on the other hand, I am certain that there is nobody who knows more about my own business than I do myself. I never leave my game to play another fellow's. Finally, false pride is an enormous obstacle. I know young men in New York who would not carry a trunk along Fifth avenue for all the frontage they could pass because they would be afraid that they might meet some girl they knew.

The Great "Prosperity Argument."

The New York Tribune shows that nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the Empire State have savings banks deposits. There are 129 of these institutions in the State, and their books showed 2,036,017 open accounts on July 1 last. Making allowance for the small proportion of this number who have accounts in more than one bank, the Tribune says:

"The main fact remains that probably 2,000,000 individual small depositors—wage-earners, widows, and children—in only one State of the union have scrimped, and saved, and put aside their savings against a rainy day, until now the total figures up to the snug sum of $622,081,590. This is an increase of 105,168 in the number of depositors and of $63,638,319 over the deposits of a year ago, and of more than $200,000,000 over 1896, when the shadow of Bryanism and free silver was hanging over the country. The interest paid on these savings last year was $30,388,274, an increase in one year of $1,903,101."

These are tremendous facts. They attest the magnitude and the genuineness of the prosperity that has come in fulfillment—in much more than fulfillment—of the Republican pledges of 1896.

It Tried Her Faith.

They were sitting on the sandy beach, and no word had been spoken by either for a full minute.

"You doubt me?" he at length exclaimed.

"Have I not told you over and over again that I love you, and you only; and did I ever tell you an untruth, Katherine?"

"I would that I could have absolute faith in you," she replied, stifling a sob; "but I heard you tell uncle that you once caught a brook trout that weighed three pounds and six ounces." And the tears flowed down her fair young face, while he tapped the sand with his foot and solemnly gazed o'er the wide blue sea.—London Answers.

Had It at Home.

Young Scientist—"Are you interested in liquid air?"

Uncle Joshua—"Not partickler—we hev' lots o' that 'round hum. I heer my boarders say that they c'nd jis' drink it in f'rever."—Ohio State Journal.

EDWARD MASON FLINT was assistant order clerk in the office of the International Air Engine company, which occupied the entire fourteenth floor of the Altitudinous Building. His desk stood close to a window looking out into Dearborn street. Immediately opposite was the Pike's Peak skyscraper, towering up even higher than the Altitudinous. Edward Mason Flint's outlook was, therefore, almost entirely confined to a couple of windows on the fourteenth floor of the artificial mountain across the street.

Eight hours a day he spent up in the air, 150 feet from the ground or in the process of being shot swiftly up to and down from that lofty elevation. Most of his remaining waking hours were spent in being dragged rapidly over miles of granite blocks to and from an apartment house, where another elevator was waiting to lift him up to a good high roost for the night.

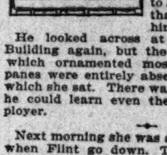
Edward's bare feet had never known the caressing touch of country dirt; his idea of nature was chiefly based on casual glimpses of striped and spotted flower beds in the parks. In spite of these drawbacks, however, Edward was a poet. He never even suspected it himself until the new typewriter operator appeared in the fourteenth story window across the street. Walker, the head of the order department, called the attention of his assistant to the new feature in the limited landscape.

"New girl across the street," said Walker, "looks like a pretty smooth party."

Flint got up, looked out of the window and lost his heart. It was a case of love at first sight with him. The girl did look pretty. Most of the time clouds of smoke, settling down from the roofs, obscured his vision, but he made out clearly enough that she was a blonde and that she wore a pink shirt waist. Also, after much careful scrutiny, he made up his mind that her eyes were blue, though on this latter point he never was entirely certain.

At intervals, when the girl was not working, she moved a chair close to the window and looked out and up. Never, though he stood close to the window for fifteen minutes and let his work fall that far behind, was he able to catch even a glimpse of her eyes. She was apparently looking either up at the sky or at one of the windows above him. Mr. Flint preferred the sky alternative. She was tired no doubt of looking across at a flat brick wall and was trying to catch a glimpse of something blue and cool and summerlike. He decided to get a couple of flowering plants and set them in the window, where they would catch her eye when she glanced out. They would at least make a spot of pleasant color.

He determined also to get a closer glimpse of his new divinity. When the hour for luncheon came he would wait until she left her seat and then he would hurry down and wait at the main entrance of the Pike's Peak Building. A few minutes after 12 o'clock she got up from the window and disappeared in the interior of the office. Flint went down and waited patiently until after 1 o'clock, but he saw no one who bore the slightest resemblance to the new typewriter girl, which was not surprising when it is considered that the Pike's Peak Building has a permanent population of 3,500 people, most of whom go to luncheon at the same hour. When he got back to his desk, after missing his own luncheon, she was sitting again in front of the window eating a modest lunch which she had apparently brought with her from home. "She eats her luncheon in the office," said Flint to himself, and he felt that fate had played him a scurvy trick.



He looked across at the Pike's Peak Building again, but the big white letters which ornamented most of the window panes were entirely absent on those before which he sat. There was nothing by which he could learn even the name of her employer.

Next morning she was already at her desk when Flint go down. This time the shirt waist was blue. Also he thought she looked sad, and he longed to tell her how sorry he was. As he looked she leaned forward to the window and waved a white hand.

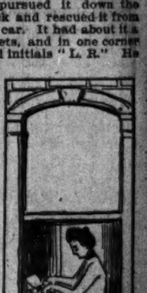
But she was looking up again far above the fourteenth story. Flint admitted to himself that she could hardly be waving her hand to the sky.

"Flint," said Walker, the head of the department, sharply, "what's been the matter with you the last couple of days. Here's the second nickel-finish machine you've let go through on the regular terms, and the old man's simply raising Cain about it. Are you sick? You sit moping around here like you were half daffy. You'd better go home than make these kind of bulls."

Flint straightened up and promised to be more careful. He did think the heat had affected him slightly, he said, but he'd be all right in a little while. For the next ten minutes he was busy over order blanks and making out "dupes" for the tracer. Then he happened to glance across the street again and saw something which struck him like a blow.

He had a rival. There could be no doubt about it. A young man was leaning over Her desk—in his thoughts Flint always spelled her with a capital H. He was looking down at her and she was looking up at him, and their attitude did not suggest at all anything so prosaic as dictating a letter or a business contract. Then she smiled up at him, and Flint, looking across the narrow stretch of street high up in the air, knew how it feels to be distinctly jealous. He took a close look at his rival. It was possible they might meet at some future time, and then—Flint had hardly made up his mind just what would happen. The young man was tall and well dressed, and he seemed much at ease with Her, at whom Flint had only gazed in admiration and awe. Not until, with a final bow and smile on both sides, the Rival took his departure did Flint go back to his work. And then he made so many mistakes that the unsympathetic Walker was obliged to give him a second and even sterner warning.

Over night Flint did his best to persuade himself that he was mistaken about having a rival in the affections of the girl he had never even spoken to. No doubt the young man had simply come in on a matter of business and had stopped to say a few words to Her. Perhaps she was an old friend, or it may have been nothing more than an inquiry in a business way. At any rate, Flint stopped at a florist's and bought a beautiful red geranium in full bloom. Its blossoms were vivid enough to attract attention anywhere. He jumped out of the elevator and hurried into the office, anxious to try the effect of his new stratagem. She was not at her desk, and when Flint put his plant down on the window ledge Walker looked up with a sniff.



"What do you think this is?" he asked. "A pink tea? Guess you'd better have a few cream puffs and lady fingers sent up for lunch, hadn't you?"

Flint declared that he had merely brought the geranium up to the office for the day. He was going to take it home with him in the evening.

"The florists' shops are all shut up when I go home," he said.

Then he settled down and tried to work. Presently she came to the window and looked out. Perhaps she saw the flower and realized that it was for her. At any rate, she stood for several minutes at the open window, and then, as if with a sudden impulse she leaned a little way out and waved her handkerchief. As she did so a sharp breeze caught the little square of linen and sent it drifting away through space, a hundred and fifty feet above the dirty street. Flint felt that was his heaven-sent opportunity. He wanted to tell her that he would rescue her handkerchief at no matter what cost. But there was no way of sending the message and no time to be lost. He put on his hat and, while Walker looked on in surprise, darted out of the room and caught a descending elevator.

"That kid's gone clean bughouse," said Walker to one of his helpers. "It's a pity, too, for he was a good hand at figures."

Fortunately, the handkerchief was so light and flimy that Flint reached the street level before it did. He pursued it down the street for half a block and rescued it from the fender of a grip car. It had about it a delicate scent of violets, and in one corner were the embroidered initials "L. R." He stuck it quickly into his coat pocket and hurried back to the office in a frame of mind to bid defiance to Walker if necessary.

"L. R."—Laura, Louise, Lavinia, Lucy? It struck Flint that it was most likely to be Laura. As for the "R," he gave that up as an impossible problem.

When he sat down again at his desk and looked out of the window the first thing that met his eye was the tall figure of his hated rival. He was laughing and the girl was going through a pretty pantomime. Apparently she was illustrating how she lost her handkerchief, with never a thought for the man who had risked at least his job to rescue it.

When he got on the elevator that night to ride down he was startled to see that it was already occupied by his hated rival. So that explained why She looked up so often. It was to him she waved the handkerchief, which Flint now had in his pocket. Flint was quite willing that the elevator should drop the remaining thirteen stories and hurl them all to destruction. But it didn't.

Next morning Flint looked across the street and actually saw the young man from the floor above steal a kiss from her red lips. That prepared him somewhat for what happened later in the day. At any rate, it made the blow less sudden. He got into the elevator to go to luncheon. The hated Rival and three friends were already on board.

"And when," one of them asked, "does the event take place."

"Day after tomorrow," said the Rival with a blush.

"Church or home?"

"We'll be married at home. You see, we are hurrying it up a bit."

"Glad of it, old man," said one of the friends, whose manner Flint thought particularly unpleasant. "As pretty a girl as she is costs $500 a day in time wasted on the other side the street."

Flint read with great care the lists of marriage licenses issued for the next two or three days. On the third morning he found the name among the others:

Benjamin Budlong, Laura Rogers.....29—21

That was the most he ever knew about the girl on the fourteenth floor.

Bryan's Wild and Ridiculous Nonsense.

[From an Interview with Senator Hoar in the Boston Journal.]

When Colonel Bryan says that if he is elected he will call an extra session at once and propose to Congress to give up the Philippines to their own people he must know well that this talk is the idlest and most ridiculous nonsense. He knows he could not expect either House of Congress to do this thing until the people of the Philippine Islands have abandoned their opposition and have reestablished an orderly government under our protection.

He knows that if there should be a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if the Republican majority in the Senate should be reduced or wiped out altogether, there are still earnest and pledged imperialists enough in the Democratic party to prevent any such action.

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e Court, and a purpose to reorganize it if they
get the opportunity.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Witt Clinton Overbaugh's "The Hermit of
Catskills" (Dillingham) contains the material
a good story, but it is spoiled in the telling.
is so crude, so awkward, and badly con-
cted that were it not for a certain unassuming
it would be ludicrous. It has to do with revo-
nary events, and the scene is laid in New
k. The young hero is an officer in the Ameri-
army, and what with fighting Indians and
coing of rivals for the hand of the heroine he
rather a lively time of it for awhile. Mrs.
shington is introduced in one chapter, and
e are fleeting glimpses of other great per-
ges of the times.

Floral Comparison.

ss Gusheigh—" Do you not think that Miss
e reminds you of a flower? She has a sling-
delicate sort of beauty that conveys the idea
"
r. Blunt—" Of a century plant."—Baltimore
erican.

STOLEN CHILD RESTORED.

MOTHER REGAINS DAUGHTER, ABDUCTORS BEING CAPTURED.

William and Mary Patterson of Mansfield, Pa., Relatives of Hazel Patterson, Are Her Kidnapers—Little Girl Is the Sole Heir to a Considerable Estate, and This Caused Attempt to Take Her from Her Parent, Mrs. W. L. Maloney.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 14.—[Special.]—William and Mary Patterson, who abducted Hazel Patterson, the 11-year-old daughter of Mrs. W. L. Maloney, yesterday evening, were captured by a posse near Waukegan early this morning. The pursuit had been hard and fast, and the couple and the child were intercepted just as they were boarding a train for Chicago.

The two were taken back to Kenosha. The Pattersons were anxious to avoid this, and not only offered to give up the child but to settle any damages as well if allowed to depart. The officers refused their consent.

When in Kenosha Mrs. Maloney refused to prosecute, and the man and woman were released. They departed for their home in Mansfield, Pa. Mrs. Maloney said she was so overjoyed at the return of her child that she did not care to prosecute.

Little Girl Is an Heiress.

Behind the story of the attempted kidnaping lies a scheme on the part of Eastern relatives of Mrs. Maloney's former husband to get possession of the child, heir to a large property, and thus control the estate.

The daughter, Hazel, of Mrs. Maloney's first husband, is the heir to a will covering between $18,000 and $25,000. When Patterson died, his widow determined to remove to her former home, Kenosha, and to take with her her little child.

Her former husband's relatives opposed her in the latter intention and refused to give up the girl. Mrs. Maloney did not care, she says, to get into legal difficulties, and so laid her plans accordingly.

On the day set for her departure from Mansfield, then her home, she secured permission for the girl to accompany her to ward the railroad station.

She had placed a friend in waiting in a carriage a short distance down the road, and, going to it, jumped in and drove rapidly to catch her train, which she did.

Since then, Mrs. Maloney says, several attempts have been made to get the child, all unsuccessful.

Wants to Buy the Child.

When she met the couple on the street yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Maloney relates, Patterson made an offer to buy the girl. This she refused.

The sudden appearance of the two at her home in the evening startled her so that she swooned, and while she lay unconscious Hazel was kidnaped.

Nothing, declares Mrs. Maloney, can induce her to part with the little girl. So fearful was she lest she lose her, Mrs. Maloney states, that she offered the Easterners, when they spoke to her yesterday, a signed agreement that she would never claim any part of the estate, either for the child or herself, if they would go away again.

They declined, and their partially successful attempt followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Maloney took the child to the country today and will carefully guard it to prevent a repetition of the abduction. There is a strong feeling of indignation here against the Mansfield relatives, and threats are being made in case they should make other attempts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER REVEALS THE ROMANCE IN OLD SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Prenuptial Agreement Between John Gibson and Mrs. Alice McGuire Leads to Legal Proceedings on Her Part to Gain Possession of Home.

Hidden between the lines of a deed recorded in the County Recorder's office yesterday is the romance which came into the lives of John Gibson, a veteran of the civil war, and Alice McGuire, the widow of another old soldier. The deed transfers the ownership of the lot and its improvements at 347 Fulton street, and the consideration is recited as being "the marriage of the grantee herein to grantor, about to be solemnized." The date of the deed is July 19.

John Gibson is 57 years old and draws a pension as some compensation for the hardships he experienced in the Wilderness and before Richmond. When he marched away in 1861 the girl he left behind knew nothing of the love he bore her. His mother, in the same blissful ignorance, used her arts as a matchmaker when the war ended, and the girl became the wife of Edward McGuire.

When Gibson's mother died years ago she left the modest home in Fulton street to her sons, John and James. The latter married, and the family of three lived in contentment until John met his old love, the Widow McGuire. He proposed marriage, was accepted, and wedded July 25, with the agreement made that the home should become the property of his wife. As the title rested in John Gibson's name, the stipulation was complied with, much to the dismay of Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson.

Mrs. John Gibson is now insisting on her property rights. Last week a constable informed the inmates of 347 Fulton street that their presence on the premises was not desired. Justice Martin will hear more of the case. In the meantime Mrs. Gibson, who was the Widow McGuire, has taken the precaution to have her deed recorded.

LODGING-HOUSE FOR WOMEN.

New Institution, Under Supervision of Local Clubs, Is Opened at 253 Ewing Street.

The women's clubs of Chicago have opened a model lodging-house for women at 253 Ewing street, near Hull House. It is one of the first practical attempts in the city to carry out the plans upon which social economists have been working in the large cities. The house carries out the idea of omitting charity and affording an honest means of existence. Women do not lodge free in the house nor are they sent away if they have no money. Work is provided, and the price of a day's lodging is 15 cents or its equivalent in work. Fifteen organizations are interested in the work, and the women will try to interest the public in establishing such houses in many parts of the city.

PAYS IN MUSIC FOR RELEASE.

Italian Musician, Arraigned for Disturbing the Public, Brings Tears to Many Eyes in the Courtroom.

Antonio Gonsaloski, an Italian musician, was arraigned before Justice Quinn at the Hyde Park police court, on a charge of disturbing the public.

"What is the trouble, Tony," asked the judge, when the Italian was led into the courtroom.

"I playa de sweet music," he answered, "and policeman runa me in."

Upon his dismissal the Italian played his favorite tune in appreciation. It was rare music, and before he had finished there was a suspicious moisture in the eyes of many present.

Quick Relief from Hay Fever.

It is seldom that the success of a so-called "patent medicine" deserves or receives newspaper mention, except through the advertising columns, but the accuracy of a little prescription, called "Orangeine," in relieving every trace of disturbance from hay fever and asthma is certainly remarkable. Last season it became known to a limited extent, and this year the use of "Orangeine" for hay fever seems to have spread all over the country with really wonderful results of relief and cure from this distressing disease. Its application is simple, and the relief so prompt, that every hay fever sufferer should appropriate the comfort which "Orangeine" seems invariably bring, even in cases of long standing.

HAZEL PATTERSON, KIDNAPED, AND MOTHER.

The little girl's uncle and aunt kidnaped her at Kenosha Monday night, but were overtaken at Waukegan yesterday.

FERRELL, MURDERER, IS VISITED BY THE GIRL FOR WHOM HE SINNED.

Slayer of Express Messenger Lane Has Interview with Miss Costlow, His Betrothed, to Marry Whom He Committed His Rash Deed.

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—Rosslyn H. Ferrell, the confessed murderer of Express Messenger Lane, was visited in his cell at 2 o'clock this morning by Miss Costlow, his fiancée, before he was taken to Marysville, where he will be tried.

The father of the girl, at first averse to permitting his daughter to go, finally gave his consent and accompanied her to the jail.

When they entered the prisoner's cell Ferrell was lying on his bed. He started up, delight and astonishment mingling in his facial expression, but the surprise proved too much for him in his nervous state, and his head dropped back as he almost fainted.

For some time the couple was left alone, conversing in few and brief whispers. Ferrell being scarcely able to use his voice at all, and exchanging what they think will be their last good-byes.

Ferrell was prostrated when the young woman had been led away by this final exhibition of her love. Rocking to and fro in the one chair his cell possessed, his eyes staring straight ahead, his frame rigid from the intensity of his emotion, too deep for words, he suffered for hours, lapsing finally into a comatose state.

When Ferrell was sufficiently recovered he was taken, under heavy guard, to the depot and removed to Marysville, where the first degree murder warrant was issued. He will there be given preliminary examination and a grand jury will be immediately summoned.

Miss Costlow is seriously ill. The strain of the last few days, culminated by this morning's visit, now necessitates the constant service of a physician.

Ferrell's father called at the Costlow home last night and had an interview with Mr. Costlow, but nothing is given out as to its nature. Mr. Ferrell later returned to his home in Steubenville.

A dispatch from Marysville, O., says Ferrell, haggard and weak, arrived there yesterday morning. He was arraigned before Mayor Hamilton, almost a thousand people being present to hear the reading of the warrant.

"Not guilty," answered Ferrell to the usual question. He waived examination and was held to the grand jury without bonds.

Ferrell again collapsed after he was taken back to jail, and is moaning and crying for his mother and sweetheart. A physician was called to attend him and endeavored to quiet him.

A special guard has been placed over Ferrell to keep him from committing suicide, as he stated he would do.

Smallpox Among Dakota Indians.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—The agent at the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in North Dakota has telegraphed the Interior department that smallpox has broken out among the Indians, and there are now twenty-four cases on the reservation.

MORGAN PARK POSTOFFICE IS BROKEN INTO AND RANSACKED BY THIEVES.

Safe Is Blown Open and Stamps, Postal Cards, and Money to the Value of One Thousand Dollars Are Appropriated.

Two men broke into the postoffice at Morgan Park on Monday night, blew open the safe, gathered all the money, stamps, and postal cards in sight, packed their plunder into a mail sack, and made their escape by driving to Chicago with a horse and buggy. The men took everything of value to be found and made a careful search of the premises before departing. They secured between $1,000 and $1,500 in money, stamps, and postal cards. The burglars did their work in a manner which leads the police to believe they were experts.

The men worked so quietly that their presence was not discovered until Postmaster David Herriot went to his office at 7 o'clock in the morning. He gave the alarm, and citizens organized parties to search for the thieves. After several hours it was discovered that the horse and buggy of H. F. Birch of Work and Gold streets, Morgan Park, were missing. The animal and vehicle had been taken from the family's barn in the rear of the house.

By the footprints in the mud it was evident that there were two men. A telegram was sent to Sheriff Magerstadt. Several hours after news of the burglary reached Chicago Postoffice Inspector Stuart had three men hurrying to Morgan Park to work on the case. At 10 o'clock the buggy used by the burglars in making their escape was found by a patrolman from the Stock-Yards Police Station at Forty-third street and Marshfield avenue. In the buggy were found an old gray coat, a pair of trousers, and a soldier's cape, made of the regulation blue material used in the United States army.

YACHT CAPSIZES WITH TWO MEN, AND STEAMER COMES ALONG IN TIME.

William Collins and Charles Henderson of Chicago Cling Three Hours to an Overturned Sailboat and Are Rescued Near Fort Sheridan by a Vessel.

William Collins and Charles Henderson, two husky Chicago men, had a close call for their lives on the lake yesterday. They are thankful that the steamer Grand Rapids came along, just as they were losing their strength from clinging to an overturned yacht near Fort Sheridan.

Collins and Henderson recently purchased the Bachelor club's yacht, Old Maid, and yesterday morning they started to sail from Waukegan to Chicago. They left Waukegan at 5 o'clock, and, as there was little wind, made slow progress. At 9 o'clock, when near Fort Sheridan, the sail blew around suddenly and the jib was knocked off. The boat swerved and capsized completely.

Fortunately both men were able to seize the side of the floating yacht and hang on. They drifted for several hours, the men being entirely in the water. People ashore did not seem to notice them. Finally the steamer came along, after 12 o'clock, picked them up, and took them to Chicago.

MISS COSTLOW, OHIO TRAIN ROBBER'S FIANCEE.

She had an affecting farewell interview in the jail at Columbus yesterday with Ferrell, who killed a messenger and robbed a safe to get funds for their wedding, which was to have taken place tomorrow.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

INASMUCH as everything concerning the new ruler of Italy possesses interest just at the present moment, when all are more or less curious to learn as much as possible about the character of the young Prince upon whose conduct depends the future happiness and welfare of some thirty millions of his fellow-countrymen, I may mention that, like the Czar, Emperor William, King Leopold, and the little King of Spain, he speaks English perfectly and without any trace of accent. Secondly of all, his handwriting presents a remarkable similarity to that of the late Prince Bismarck, and conveys the impression of much strength of mind and character. He is exceedingly clever with his brush, and some of his water colors display a remarkable artistic talent, far indeed above the average. Of his numismatic accomplishments much already has been written, so that I need merely add that his collection comprises some twelve thousand rare coins, and that he is justly regarded as one of the greatest authorities on numismatic science now living. He is kindly disposed towards the Jewish race, and one of his favorite professors—namely: the officer who taught him strategy and fortification, is a professing Jew, in spite of which he is intrusted with the most important military command in the kingdom—namely: of the line of fortresses commanding the French frontier.

It is a mistake to believe that the young King's ante-nuptial days were entirely free from romance. True, when he first settled at Naples, he showed so much timidity in the presence of women, and even distaste for their society that Queen Margherita requested some of the most fascinating great ladies of Naples to take him in hand to cure him of his self-consciousness and "gaucherie," and to make of him an accomplished courtier and man of the world. The Queen's request was complied with all the more readily as it was delightful for the great ladies of Naples to feel that by flirting nineteen to the dozen with their future King they were doing no wrong, but, on the contrary, rendering a service alike to the King and Queen, and to the crown.

Unfortunately, with some of them, the flirtation developed into something more serious than a mere platonic attachment, and so deep did the mutual infatuation of young Victor Emmanuel and the little Princess Pignatelli become that the two were always seen about together, and they became known alike to society and to the general public at Naples by the nickname of the "Inseparables," the latter being the name given to love birds. When Victor Emmanuel became engaged to his present wife the little Princess cut off the whole of her magnificent hair and sent it as a species of parting gift to the Prince, who seems entirely to have forgotten all his former infatuation for her. Since his marriage, however, not a breath of scandal has tarnished his good name, and his union to Helene of Montenegro may be considered as a singularly happy one, far more so indeed than that of his cousin and next heir, the young Duke of Aosta.

The death in battle in south Africa of Captain Sir Walter Barttelot serves to recall the tragic death of his younger brother, Major Edmund Barttelot of the Coldstream Guard in central Africa while second in command of Stanley's Emin Pasha relief expedition. The Major was murdered by his followers, and Sir Henry Stanley, instead of avenging naught but what was kindly about his dead comrade, or, failing that, of maintaining silence on the subject, set to work to cast the most shameful and entirely superfluous aspersions upon Barttelot's fair name, affecting not only his humanity but likewise his honor. In one word, he insisted that Barttelot had not merely brought his own fate upon himself, but had actually deserved it, owing to his atrocious cruelty to the natives, his drunkenness, and his fondness for tortures. He even insinuated tastes for cannibalism. These charges were bitterly resented by Major Barttelot's many friends and relatives and comrades, while they cut to the heart to such an extent the aged father of the unfortunate officer, until then a hale and hearty member of the House of Commons, and the finest type of the English country gentleman, that he withdrew altogether from public life and never held up his head again, dying about a year or so afterwards.

Stanley covered himself with popular odium in connection with the affair, antagonizing not only society but likewise the general public, and had it not been for his subsequent marriage to Miss Dorothy Tennant, one of the most popular women in London, his position in England would have been not only intolerable but even impossible.

The Barttelots are among the oldest families in Great Britain, being descended in a direct and unbroken line from Adam Barttelot, who came to England from Normandy with William the Conquerer, and who settled at Stopham in Sussex, where the Barttelots have remained ever since, in the possession of the same estates, for the space of more than 800 years. The Barttelots are one of those families, in fact, to whom titles are nothing, and who pride their grand old name far above any peerage. Their Baronetcy is of quite modern creation and is now inherited along with the Stopham estates in Sussex by the eldest and 20-year-old son of the Baronet, who has just been killed in battle in south Africa. The new Baronet is himself serving his country in the Transvaal war, and is at the present moment, like so many other officers, laid low with enteric fever.

With regard to the tragic suicide of Lord Ebury's son, the Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, at Vienna, where he was attached to the English Embassy as second secretary, I may mention that he had only recently been transferred to that post from Pekin. Indeed, his portrait will be found among many of the group pictures of Sir Claude Macdonald and of the members of the English Legation in the Chinese capital. His relatives, who were at first disposed to congratulate themselves on his escape from sharing the fate of the diplomatic corps at Pekin, must now regret the transfer, since it would have been far better for him to have fallen, maybe in the service of his country, at Pekin than to commit suicide at Vienna in consequence of losses at the card table which he was unable to pay.

He must not be confounded with the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, his uncle, who spent so many years at Pekin connected with the legation there, and who married an American girl, the daughter of Dr. Williams, formerly Envoy of the United States in China. Thomas Grosvenor died some years ago and was the brother of the present Lord Ebury. His father—namely: the first Lord Ebury—was a younger brother of the late Duke of Westminster.

I may add that young Hugh Grosvenor's suicide recalls the fact that several members of the British diplomatic service have sought death in the same fashion during the last few years, the most recent case being the suicide of a British secretary of legation at Stockholm.

PRISONER CONCEALS HER NAME.

Woman Arrested for Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses Claims Parents Are Wealthy Chicagoans.

Miss Birdie O'Day, alias May Peterson, arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and identified at the Maxwell Street Police Station yesterday by a score of persons who claim to have been swindled by her, declares that she is the daughter of wealthy parents. Captain John Wheeler is of the opinion that the woman has not given her right name, and is at a loss to discover her real identity.

"If my parents are told of my arrest it will kill them," said Miss O'Day, as she paced up and down in her cell. "My parents are wealthy, and are well known in Chicago."

Miss O'Day was arrested a week ago by the Maxwell street police, and will be arraigned before Justice Dooley this morning. Thirteen charges of swindling will confront her. She does not deny her guilt, and has given the police the names of several South Side citizens upon whom she passed worthless checks.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 240 Marquette Building, Chicago.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

TOURNAMENT AT ONWENTSIA A STRONG ATTRACTION.

Coming Contest Will Be Attended by Usual Amount of Social Entertaining, Both Formal and Informal—Programs to Be Preceded by Luncheons and Tea Parties—Special Dinner and Vaudeville to Be Given on Next Friday Night.

Society will go out to Lake Forest this week and renew its interest in golf. The tournament, which opens today at the Onwentsia, will be attended with the usual amount of social entertaining, informal and otherwise. Small luncheons and tea parties on the verandas will precede the polo games on Thursday and Saturday afternoons. A special dinner and vaudeville will be given on Friday night, and at dinner on Saturday the prizes will be presented.

Miss Lulu A. Nabroth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Eckhardt, and Mr. Charles E. Scarritt were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 149 Western avenue, Dr. T. D. Wallace performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by Mrs. Charles A. Heninger as matron of honor, and Mr. Ralph Scarritt was the best man. The bridemaids were Miss Grace Laterman and Miss Camilla Clayton. A small reception followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Scarritt left for a trip among the northern summer resorts.

The wedding of Miss Winifred McNama and Mr. John C. Boice took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. Miss Agatha Eytenbenz was the maid of honor, and Mr. Harry H. Boice the best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, 6310 Monroe avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Boice will be at home after Sept. 15 at 6140 Madison avenue.

This afternoon at the Evanston Country club an informal reception will be held by the Board of Women Directors. Tea will be served from 4 till 6 o'clock. The informal club dance this week will be given on Friday evening.

Mrs. Thomas W. Grover is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wirt Walker, at her country home at Pittsfield, Mass., to remain until Sept. 1.

Mrs. Henry Hoyt and Miss Edith Hoyt, 2723 Prairie avenue, are at Rye Beach, N. H.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy and Mr. James McKay are the guests of their sister, Mrs. A. W. Goodrich, at Harbor Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick will go from Paris to Carlsbad. Later they will go to Russia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, 1801 Prairie avenue, are at Mannheim, Germany.

RAYSPIS RELEASED FROM JAIL.

Hearing of Fire Escape Inspector Postponed Until After the Sitting of the Next Grand Jury.

No judicial ruling on the sufficiency of the finding of the Coroner's jury was given in the habeas corpus proceedings for the release of Fire Escape Inspector Michael J. Rayspis before Judge Chetlain yesterday. The proceedings were continued to Sept. 24, which will set the hearing beyond the sitting of the next grand jury. Rayspis was released by Judge Chetlain on his own recognizance in bonds of $1,000.

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	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	55	33	.625	Boston	45	47	.489
Pittsburg	51	42	.548	St. Louis	40	47	.460
Philadelphia	47	42	.528	Cincinnati	40	50	.444
Chicago	46	47	.494	New York	35	51	.408

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 7; Chicago, 6 (ten innings).
Boston, 7; Chicago 6 (six innings).
Pittsburg, 5; New York, 0.
Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

BEANEATERS WREAK VENGEANCE.

Selee's Aggregation Thumps Chicago Twice in One Afternoon.

Boston wreaked vengeance on Chicago yesterday. Loftus' aggregation could not stand prosperity. It defeated Boston twice on Monday, and yesterday had Selee's crowd of effete athletes beaten twice, but contracted buck ague at the sight of easy games and threw away both battles. The scores were the same, 7 to 6, but it required ten innings and three hours to decide the opening skirmish.

Failures to sacrifice, a bit of bad luck, and Boston's good fortune in driving hits between fields brought the first defeat after Chicago had the game seemingly cinched, leading by a score of 4 to 0 through the earlier stages. In the ninth Loftus' aggregation rallied and tied the score, and, but for a beautiful catch by Duffy, would have clinched the victory, but in the first extra inning McCormick made an error and Freeman followed with a triple and scored on Duffy's hit, giving Boston two tallies, and, although Chicago slugged home one run and got Dexter within reaching distance, the hit required to tie the score was not forthcoming.

The first game was the worst, from a point of senseless loafing, ever seen on the West Side grounds. Cuppy, who is slower than the relief of the Ministers at Pekin, pitched for Boston. It takes Cuppy fourteen seconds to pitch a ball and from three to eight minutes to retire a batter. The other players, laughing at Cuppy's slow work, helped Cuppy delay matters until they made a pretty game dead and listless. Cuppy was lucky. In the second inning, after pitching miserably, he escaped with only two runs against him, because when an outfield fly would have added another tally to Chicago's list, Taylor popped up an easy fly to Lowe, and, when a sacrifice would have, yielded a tally, McCormick failed in his attempt to bunt.

McCormick Fails to Bunt.

Again, when McCormick should have sacrificed, he hit viciously at Collins, who made a phenomenal catch and started a rapid double play. Chicago added two more tallies in the third inning and the game seemed easy. Boston started after the victory in the fourth, when Long singled and Stahl tripled. Collins fled to Childs made a wild break for the plate, catching Childs by surprise and reaching the goal in safety. Taylor pitched grandly in the crisis, but he could not save himself from the mistakes of his comrades, and the seventh Boston tied the score. Lowe drove a long fly to right and landed on third. Sullivan hit to Taylor, who threw Lowe out at the plate, but Chance dropped the ball, and a scratch hit by Cuppy and Hamilton's single put the teams on even terms.

Freeman was hit in the eighth, reached third on Duffy's double, and scored when Green muffed Lowe's fly. McCarthy started the ninth with a hit, but was forced by Childs, who advanced to second on Mertes' out and scored when Green tripped a hit through Collins. Green blundered on down to second and was saved by Long's wild throw, but Duffy made a phenomenal catch and closed the inning. The tenth was a walkover for Boston, and after three hours and two minutes Chicago registered a defeat. The score:

FIRST GAME—CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LEB
McCarthy, lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	4	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dexter, c	3	0	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cuppy, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton, ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman, rf	3	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Duffy, lf	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taylor, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dineen, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	7	12	25	10	1	0	1	0	4

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LEB
Hamilton, cf	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, rf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman, lb	4	2	2	2	10	3	1	0	0	0	0
Duffy, lf	5	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b	5	0	2	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	5	1	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dineen, p	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	9	11	12	33	12	1	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Taylor.

BOSTON.

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Chicago, 2. Two base hits—Hamilton, Long, Freeman, Duffy, Barry. Three base hits—Stahl, Collins. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, Young, Dineen. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Long, Stahl, Collins, Freeman, Duffy, Lowe, Sullivan, Dineen. Double plays—Childs, Dexter, Cuppy; Childs, Barry, Cuppy; Childs, Barry, Cuppy; Childs, Barry

PAY BISCUIT DIVIDENDS.

OFFICIALLY STATED THAT BUSINESS IS EQUAL TO LAST YEAR.

Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries, Limited, Declare 2 Per Cent on Preferred Stock—Disbursement Is on Account of Arrears—Steel Issues, Led by Moore Companies, Make Advances—Gold Exports Increased to $8,000,000 for This Week.

The Board of Directors of the National Biscuit company, at the quarterly meeting in New York yesterday, declared the regular dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock. In connection with the announcement of the dividends an official statement was made at the office of the company that the business for the last quarter equaled that during the corresponding period of 1899. The official announcement is as follows:

"The report of business for the quarter just ended showed sales fully up to the record of the same quarter last year, which was phenomenally large quarter's business. The earnings for the quarter were satisfactory."

The dividend on the preferred stock is payable on Aug. 31 to stockholders of record on Aug. 22. Books will be closed from Aug. 22 to 31, inclusive.

The dividend on the common stock is payable on Oct. 15 to stockholders of record on Oct. 5. Books will be closed from Oct. 6 to Oct. 15, inclusive.

Milwaukee Breweries Pay Dividend.

The Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries, limited, have declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock. This is a payment on account of back dividends, which are largely in arrears. The official announcement of the dividend says that trade conditions have improved. The preferred stock is an 8 per cent cumulative issue, and nothing has been paid on it since 1898, when 5¼ per cent was declared. In its notice to shareholders Secretary D. Willink said:

"Sales of beer in the ten months to July 31 amounted to 573,134 brls, compared with 497,886 in the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of 45,248 barrels. The directors are pleased to be able to report that the conditions are better than they were last year, and having the effect of putting up interest rates. The industrials as well as the railroads fared well in today's market. Tinplate was one of the strongest of the industrial stocks and Chicago was credited with having been a big buyer of this security, one firm, it was reported, filed orders for the purchase of 5,000 shares out of total transactions of a little more than 10,000 shares. Under the stimulus of this good buying quotations advanced from 25¾ to 26¾, with a close at 26. This represented a net gain of 2¼ points. The other steel and iron stocks were strong. National Steel common gained 1⅜ points, Steel Hoop common gained 1¼ points, American Steel and Wire and Federal Steel each gained 1¼ points in the common issues and in the case of all these companies there were gains in the preferred shares though not as considerable as the gains shown in the common issues.

"The railroad stocks with the exception of Baltimore and Ohio common and Southern Pacific, were strong. In Southern Pacific the death of Collis P. Huntington was responsible for the fractional decline shown, while the 1 point decline in Baltimore and Ohio was due to selling, which, it was reported, had its inception in London.

"The net loss of Southern Pacific was only ½ point and the maximum decline shown in the day's trading was under 1 point. The other Pacific stocks were strong, Union Pacific gaining ¼ point and Northern Pacific ¼. The grangers showed a fair degree of strength, Atchison common gaining 1¼ and the preferred ¼; Burlington, ½; St. Paul common, 1¼; and Rock Island, ⅝.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Today's stock market gave a marked exhibition of strength, reflecting as it did an upward movement in all classes of securities. No doubt the chief impetus to the rise was manipulative orders, particularly in the Steel group. An effort was made to raid Southern Pacific on the announcement of the death of its President C. P. Huntington, but the opening offer of a block of 2,500 shares at 33¾, which was three-quarters of 1 point under yesterday's close, was readily absorbed. The Subtreasury statement showed a net cash gain of $3,014,000 on yesterday's operations, while its debit balances at the clearing-house today increased to $1,036,716.

The government foreign trade statement for the month of July and the seven months of the calendar year showed an excess of exports over imports of merchandise and products of $86,874,048 and $309,491,972 respectively. This exhibit demonstrates anew the commanding position of the United States in the matter of trade and will insure a return in the autumn months of the present efflux of gold. Total sales, par value, $735,000.

United States refunding 2s, when issued, and old 4s advanced ½ and the 5s ¼ in the bid price.

Money on call steady at 1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange, soft, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½ for demand and at 483¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, 484½@485¼ and 488½@489. Commercial bills, 483¾@483¾.

Silver certificates, 61½@62½c. Bar silver, 61¼c. Mexican dollars, 48¼c.

Government bonds, strong. State bonds, inactive. Railroad bonds, firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ag. 14.	Ag. 13.
Amn. Sugar	9,700	125	123⅜	123⅝	124¾
Do pfd	100	117	117	117	
Amn. Tobacco	2,300	96	95¼	95¼	95⅝
Do pfd	100	134	134	134	
Amn. Tinplate	8,100	26¾	25¾	26¾	23¾
Do pfd	100	79½	78	79½	
Amn. Cotton Oil	700	34	33¾	34	
Amn. Smelting	1,900	87⅝	86¾	87⅜	90⅝
Do pfd	100	89¾	88½	89	88¾
Am. Steel & Wirel	1,100	75	73¾	75	74½
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	74½
Atchison	24,700	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	27¾
Do pfd	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Amn. Steel Hoop	4,300	20¾	19¾	20¾	19¾
Do pfd	100	67	67	67	67
Anaconda	2,200	46½	46	46¼	45¾
Amn. Linseed	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Do pfd	100	30	30	30	30
Amn. Malting Co.	900	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
Do pfd	200	25	24½	25	26
Am. Car Foundry	300	38½	38½	38½	39
Do pfd	300	83¾	83	83	85
Amn. Ice	100	34¾	33¾	34¼	34
Amn. Ind. Pfd	200	20	20	20	
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	15,700	59¾	58	59	58¾
Balto. & Ohio	24,400	97¾	96¼	97¾	97¾
Do pfd	1,000	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Con. Gas rites	14,700	47⅞	47	47⅜	47⅝
C. B. & Q	1,400	124¾	123¾	124¾	127¼
C. & N. W	1,300	165¼	164½	165¼	165
C. M. & St. P	220	190½	190¼	190¾	
C., M. & St. P.	16,300	117¾	116¾	117¾	115
Do pfd	200	171¾	171¾	171¾	
C., R. I. & P.	5,900	107¼	106¾	107¼	108¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,700	27½	27	27½	27¾
Cent. R.R. of N. J.	700	130	130	130	130
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,200	85¾	85¼	85¾	84¾
Can. Pacific	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	4,100	170¾	167¾	170	168¼
Chicago Terminal	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Do pfd	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Col. & Southern	1,400	16¾	16¼	16¾	
1st pfd	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	
2d pfd	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,300	36¼	36	36¼	36
Col. Southern	100	51	51	51	
Do 1st pfd	100	26	26	26	
Do 2d pfd	100	79	79	79	78¾
C. & H. Dredging	1,000	14¾	14¾	14¾	
D., L. & W.	500	182	180	180	
Den. & Rio Gr.	600	19¼	18¾	19¼	
Do pfd	100	68	68	68	
Erie 1st pfd	1,200	32¾	32¼	32¾	34¼
Federal Steel	1,000	37¼	36¾	37	36¾
Do pfd	1,000	87¼	86¼	87	86¾
Genl. Electric	200	135	134	135	
Glucose	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¾
Gt. Northern pfd.	100	153	153	153	
Int. Power	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Ill. Central	3,200	117¾	116¾	117¾	117¼
Iowa Central	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	19
Iowa Central pfd	100	39	39	39	
Louis. & Nash	1,300	72¾	71¾	71¾	72
L. E. & W.	200	29¼	29	29¼	
L. E. & W. S.S.M.pd	100	98	98	98	
Manhattan	4,800	92	91¼	91¾	91¾
Met. St. Ry.	100	156¾	155¾	155¾	155
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	100	12	12	12	12¼
Missouri Pac.	3,500	52	51¾	51¾	51¾
Minn. & St. Louis	100	58	58	58	
Minn. & St. Louis pfd	100	84	84	84	
National Biscuit	400	31¼	31¼	31¼	
National Biscuit pfd	2,900	114	113¾	114	114
Do pfd	100	72	72	72	71¾
National Steel	2,400	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
N. Y. Central	900	130¾	130	130¾	130
Norfolk & W.	100	26	26	26	
Do pfd	100	76	76	76	75
North Am. Co.	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
Ont. & West.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
National Lead	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	
N. Y. Air Brake	100	41½	41½	41½	41
Nat. Tube	3,500	47¼	46¾	47¼	47
Do pfd	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
*People's Gas	1,200	98¾	98	98¾	98¾
Penn. R. R.	5,900	129¼	128¾	129¼	129
Pressed Steel Car	900	42	41¼	42	40¼
Do pfd	400	72¾	71¾	72¾	72¼
P., C., C. & St. Ltd	300	81	80	81	80¾
Pac. Coast 2d pfd	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	
Reading	200	17	17	17	
Do 1st pfd	500	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Do 2d pfd	1,200	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Republic Steel	1,100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Do pfd	300	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Southern Ry.	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
Do pfd	700	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pd	100	143	143	143	
Southern Pacific	10,800	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
St. L. S. W.	100	12	12	12	11¾
Do pfd	2,200	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d pd	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
St. S. F. & T.	100	9	9	9	9
Texas Pacific	100	15	15	15	14¼
Third Ave.	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,300	72	71	72	72
Union Pacific	17,400	66¼	65¾	66¼	65¾
Do pfd	1,200	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
U. S. Leather	11,400	11	10¾	11	10¾
U. S. Rubber	1,900	30	29¾	30	29¾
U. S. Rubber pfd	1,100	114	114	114	114
Do pfd	400	99	98¾	99	98¾
Wh. & L. E. 2d pd	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Wabash pfd	1,400	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
Wis. Cent. pfd	1,100	88¼	88¼	88¼	89¼
Western Union	1,100	81¾	81¾	81¾	80¼

*Ex. div. 1¼ per cent.
Total sales, 297,033 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	124
American	175
United States	45
Wells-Fargo	123

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s when issued, reg.	104¼	U. S. new 4s, coup.	132¼
U. S. old 4s, reg.	112¼	U. S. old 5s, reg.	111½
U. S. old 4s, coup.	112¾	U. S. 5s, reg.	113
U. S. 2s, reg.	100	U. S. 5s, coup.	113
U. S. 3s, reg.	107½	U. S. 5s, coup.	113
U. S. 3s, coup.	108¼	D. of C. 3.65s.	122
U. S. new 4s, reg.	132¾		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND TRANSACTIONS—16 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$100,000 Atch gen 4s	100⅝@101	$1000 MK & T 1st 4s	92
1000 do 2d	66¾@67	1000 do 2d	67¾
1000 Ann Arbor 4s	91½	28000 M K & T gen 4s	67
7000 Adms Ex 4s	104¼@104⅝		
6000 BC R & N 1st	107	20000 N Y C L 3½s	96¼
7000 B & O 3½s	94¼	17000 N Y C & W ref 4s	92
42000 do 4s	100@100¼	4s	106
7000 B & O S W 3½s	86¾	4000 N Y G & E 4s	91¼
1000 C N O & T pa 5s	120	13000 N P & W con 4s	102
14000 Cent Pac con 5s	102¼		
5000 do 1st inc	45	2000 N P 3s	65¼
10000 C Rap Ia 4s	104	5000 Ohio prior 4s	104
6000 C C C & St L gen	98¼	6000 O S L 1st 6s	122¾
20000 C & O gen 4½s	114	10000 P & E inc 4s	22
2000 C & O ren 4½s	99¼@99¾	12000 P & W 1st 4s	104¼
2000 C & E I 1st 6s	114	12000 Rdg gen 4s	87¾
4000 C M & St P 1st So 6s	118	1000 R & D gen 6s	104
5000 Chi Term 4s	93	2000 R G W 1st 4s	76
10000 C B & Q 4s	103	80000 do 2d	59½
3000 Col Mid 1st 4s	74¾	3000 St P & S C 1st	130½
15000 Col So 4s	82@83	4000 St L & S F gen 6s	130
5000 D L & W 4s	124½	33000 Sc Ry 5s	108¾
1000 Det Gas 5s	95	1000 S R-T inc	10¾
10000 D Ry & W 1st 4s	31	20000 Un Pac 4s	105¼
		13000 W & E 1st 5s	106
5000 Erie con 4s	88		
14000 Fried & C 1st	72	5000 Wab deb B	25½
24000 H Val 4½s	100¾	2000 W U 4½s	106¾
5000 I & GN 1st 6s	120	2000 Wis Cen 4s	88¾
5000 I M & B 4s	110	5000 WS gtd as reg	110½
10000 Man con 4s	101¼		
Total sales, $715,600.			

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—Today's market on the whole was strong. Coppers were especially active, the most important transaction being the sale of the block of 18,000 shares, approximately, of United States mining stock which has been held as one of the assets of the Globe National Bank by Bank Examiner Wing. Of these about 11,000 were owned outright by the Globe Bank and about 7,000 more were in the custody of the bank examiner for other reasons. The stock was bought by the syndicate which was formed some months ago to obtain possession of a majority of the stock. The price paid is believed to have been not less than $7.00 per share, the fact that the syndicate was willing to buy the stock indicates that its members at least have confidence in the future of the mine. Of the other coppers Montana, Butte, Isle Royal, Utah, and Arcadian were strong. Volverine was in demand just above 40. There was an active demand for the Atchison and Union Pacific issues.

Call loans, 2@3½ per cent. Time loans, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing-house loans, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Adventure	100	8	8	8	3¼
Am. Telephone	300	142	142	142	142
Atchison	1,000	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼
Do pfd	200	71	71¾	71	71¾
Arcadian	300	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
Bos. & Mon. Mining	150	300	311	300	311
Butte & Bos. Min.	100	62	62	62	62
Baltic	200	19	19	19	19
B., R. & Q.	700	127¼	127¾	127	127¾
Cochito	200	8	8	8	8
Calumet & Hecla	20	745	745	745	747
Centennial	100	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Erie Telephone	25	96	96	96	96
Fitchburg pfd	200	135¼	136	135¼	136
Isle Royal	100	29	29	28¾	29¾
Michigan Tel	50	85	85	85	85
Mohawk	100	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾

Movement of Grain Supply.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Special cable and special telegraphic communications to Bradstreet's show the following changes in the available supplies from the last account: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increased 1,106,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, decreased 200,000 bu; total supply, increased 906,000 bu. Corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decreased 1,160,000 bu. Oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increased 416,000 bu.

In the Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Mining stocks:

Cholar	10	Ontario	625
Crown Point	12	Ophir	55
Con. Cal. & Va.	125	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	40	Quicksilver	150
Gould & Currie	13	Do pfd	650
Hale & Norcross	20	Sierra Nevada	30
Homestake	5000	Standard	375
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	20
Mexican	25	Yellow Jacket	24

Condition of the Treasury.

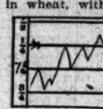
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $142,078,890; gold, $75,876,104.

WHEAT A TRIFLE LOWER.

DULLNESS OF SPECULATION IS A FACTOR.

Primary Receipts Double the Shipments—Large Thrashing Returns in Minnesota and the State Report, Making the Yield in Illinois 7,000,000 Bushels Above the Government Estimate, Hold Prices Back—Corn Gains Moderately.

There was a narrow and rather dull market in wheat, with the final tendency one of weakness, the close being off ¼c, in spite of the recovery of ⅝d of Monday's decline at Liverpool. At the opening the English market was practically unchanged, effecting a timid start here.



Sept. wheat range.

Clear weather in the Northwest, with a promise of its continuance today, detracted from the force of a recent bull factor, the possibility of serious damage to wheat from sprouting in the shock, and caused some liquidation at the opening, which was ¼@⅜c lower. September dropped to 74⅞c, but the selling pressure became less urgent there, and moderate buying by commission houses and local traders caused an upturn. Late in the session the price touched 75⅝c, making a range of ⅝c, but there was always a good deal for sale at 75¼c, buyers on Monday's break apparently being satisfied with about 1c profit. This selling and offerings by elevator interests forced some concessions in prices from top figures, and September closed at 74⅞-75c, August at 74⅝c, nominally, each off ⅛c, and October at 75⅜-¾c, a loss of ⅛@⅜c. Primary receipts were bearish in appearance, though less aggravating to the bulls than the day before, 1,074,930 bu, to 512,050 bu last year, while shipments were 643,258 bu. Kansas City afforded more comfort than usual by shipping 478,400 bu, to receipts of 199,200 bu. The local inspection was 506 cars, only 53 contract, to 95 cars last year. The Northwest had 309 cars, to 208 last year, Minneapolis getting 133 cars new spring and 22 cars new winter. The Illinois State report, indicating a yield of 22,000,000 bu, in spite of the ravages of the Hessian fly, the highest since 1896, and 7,000,000 bu greater than indicated by the government report, was a bearish factor early. It was followed up by a collection of heavy thrashing returns from a number of Minnesota counties, some yields as high as 35 bu. Their influence was not offset by the argument that they were from the section of the State where the crop damage was least, as they were usually too large to dovetail into any theory of damage. The world's available supply, as reported by Bradstreet's, showed an increase of 906,000 bu, compared with an increase of 1,476,000 bu the week before, and a decrease of 1,552,000 bu the corresponding week last year. The report did not have a depressing effect, as a larger increase had been expected. Total stocks in all positions in Chicago are 15,646,000 bu, compared with 10,579,000 bu last year. Contract stocks are 10,006,651 bu, to 5,135,000 bu last year, including 487,651 bu No. 2 red winter and 9,579,000 bu No. 2 Northern. Clearances were 324,395 bu wheat and flour, local shipping sales 48,000 bu, and at the seaboard 400,000 bu. Liverpool receipts for three days were only 144,000 bu, of which 48,000 bu were American. Disappointing demand by millers and fine weather in England and France were other causes for early weakness there. In compensation Broomhall sent word that the potato disease in Ireland was bad, and might lead to an increased demand for grain. Spot in Liverpool was ¼d to ½d lower, London came ½d lower to ¼d higher, Berlin was ¼c lower, and Budapesth ⅛c lower.

Corn Fractionally Higher.

Talk of a possible corner in September corn, one holder being admittedly long 5,000,000 bu and contract stocks here 850,000 bu and rapidly growing less, were incentive to a further rally. September advancing ⅝c early, but holding barely ⅛c at the close. Aside from some fair commission buying early trade was rather dull, the bulls showing no inclination to add to their lines, while pit traders were not anxious to sell short. Total local stocks in all positions are 4,062,000 bu to 3,566,000 bu last year, while contract stocks decreased 987,800 bu during the week to 827,963 bu, compared with 1,036,000 bu last year. It was claimed that all but 200,000 bu of the contract corn is loaded or loading and that 750,000 to 1,000,000 bu remain to be delivered on August contracts. With a continuance of the export demand freer sales by the country would be necessary to relieve the shorts of any embarrassment, but they have six weeks to wait and are not displaying any anxiety yet. Acceptances were generally reported light, receipts being 219 cars, 21 under the estimate, only 50 contract, while 150 are estimated for today. Primary receipts were 831,504 bu to 536,980 bu last year and clearances 533,527 bu. Shipping sales are 250,000 bu and 280,000 bu at the seaboard. Foreign markets were strong, Liverpool ⅝@¾d higher, with a good demand from Ireland reported, though spot was but ¼d lower. London was ¼d higher. Bradstreet's available supply decreased 1,160,000 bu, and compared with a reduction of 1,120,000 bu last year.

Fluctuations in provisions were confined to a narrow range, further liquidation by tired longs being offset by the demand of packers and shippers. The cash trade was good, particularly in lard and furnished the chief help to prices. Cudahy and Hately sold large lots, and Upton was a buyer. Lard was less plentiful than expected, the local run being 13,000 to 15,000 last year, the West getting 40,000 to 50,000. At the close pork was 2½@5c higher, lard up 2½c, and ribs, which had no especial support, off 2½@3c. Shipments of meats were 5,487,000 lbs, to 4,606,000 lbs. last year and 1,592,000 lbs to 1,901,000 lbs.

Oats were steady with a trifling advance on the day in sympathy with corn. Fluctuations were confined to ⅛c, which fact illustrates the absence of much activity. The market was dull with but little trading. Consolidation sold about 200,000 bu and furnished about all the life there was to the market. September reached 21¾c and closed two lower. October touched 22¼c, but ruled weaker and closed at 22c.

The receipts continue large, but so do the shipments, 1,300,000 bu yesterday to 1,228,000 bu today. The inspection was 803 cars, with an estimate of 400 for today. The total local stock of oats is 3,888,000 bu; the contract stock is 1,312,999 bu, showing an increase of 365,195 bu. The Atlantic seaboard clearances were only 42,000 bu, and sales for export but 30,000 bu. Local sales were 185,000 bu. The visible supply for the week according to Bradstreet's shows an increase of 416,000 bu, compared with a decrease of 684,000 bu for the previous week and a decrease of 397,000 bu for the corresponding week last year.

Rye was firm and ½c higher under light offerings. The demand was good. No 2 regular sold at 50¼c, No. 3 at 49½c. September opened at 50c and closed at 50¾c bid. Receipts were 9 cars. Total local stocks in all positions are 378,000 bu. Barley was firm and steady. Receipts 44 cars. There was a good demand for all the offerings. Prices ranged from 35¾c to 45c. Total local stocks are 65,000 bu. September timothy again advanced, selling at $3.47 to close at $3.45 bid. Prime clover seed was quoted at $8.40, and October nominally at $9.00.

There was little trade in the flaxseed market. Futures were firm and 2@3c higher. Total sales were 70 cars. Cash sold at $1.37. August closed at $1.37. September opened at $1.33, rose to $1.37¼, and declined to $1.36¾ at the close. October opened at $1.30 and closed at $1.32¼.

Futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Aug. 15, 1899.
Aug..	75	75¼	74⅝	74⅞	
Sept..	75⅝-¾	75⅞	74⅝	75	70¼
Oct..	76	76¼	75⅛	75⅜	

CORN.

Aug..	37¾-⅞	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	
Sept.	37⅝	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	39½
Oct..	36⅝-¾	37⅜	36⅝	37	

OATS.

Aug..	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	
Sept.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	19½-⅝
Oct..	22	22¼	22	22	

MESS PORK.

Sept..	11.57½-60	11.65	11.52	11.60	8.25
Oct..	11.65	11.67½	11.60	11.65	8.32
Jan..		11.50	11.50	11.50	

LARD.

Sept..	6.62½	6.65	6.60	6.65	5.15
Oct..	6.67½	6.70	6.62½-5	6.70	5.20
Jan..	6.50	6.52½	6.47½	6.52½	6.35

SHORT RIBS.

Sept..	7.02½	7.05	6.95	6.97½	4.97½
Oct..	6.97½	6.97½	6.92½	6.95	5.02½
Jan..	5.95-7½	5.97½	5.95	5.95	4.85

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	160	215	41	416
Spring wheat	9	53	28	90
Corn	50	129	37	219
Oats	175	567	61	803
Rye	5	3	3	9
Barley	1	11	32	44
Totals	405	975	201	1,571

Inspected out—50,000 bu winter wheat, 5,000 bu spring wheat, and 93,777 bu corn.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet; no sales reported. Spring special brands, $4.50; Minnesota hard spring patents, $3.90@4.10; soft grades, $3.70@3.90; winter patents, Southern, $3.80@4.00; white rye, bris, $3.10@3.20; buck, $2.90@3.00.

WINTER WHEAT—In good demand and steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 76¼c; No. 3 red, 75¾c; No. 4 red, 70c; No. 2 hard, 72½c, 48,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 hard, 70¾@73c. On track: No. 3 hard, 70¼@70½c; No. 2 hard, 71c. Free on board: No grade red, 65@70c; No. 4 red, 68@74c; No. 3 red, 73¼@76c; No. 2 red, 76¼@77½c; No. 4 hard, 68c; No. 3 hard, 71½c; No. 2 hard, 72¼@73¼c. Billed through: No. 3 red, 75½c.

SPRING WHEAT—In fair demand; receipts light; steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 72¼@73c; No. 2, 73½c. On track: No. 4, 67c; No. 3, 72¾c. Free on board: No. 4, 66c; No. 3, 72c. Billed through: No. 4, 69½@69¾.

CORN—Demand good, ½c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 250,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No grade, 38¼c; No. 4, 38¼c; No. 3, 38¾c; No. 3 yellow, 39¼c; No. 2, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾@40c. Billed through: No. 3, 37¼@37½c; No. 3 yellow, 38¼c; No. 2, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 white, 37¾c.

OATS—Steady to ⅛c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white, new, 25@25½c; No. 3, new, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 white, new, 25½@25¾c; No. 2, 25½@25¾c; No. 2 white, new, 25½@25¾c; white clipped, 185,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, new, 22@23½c; old, 24c; No. 3 new, 21½@22½c; No. 3 white, new, 24½@24¾c; old, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 new, 22@23½c; old, 25c; No. 2 white, new, 22¼@24½c; old, 25½@25¾c. Billed through: No grade, 22c; No. 4 white, new, 22@23½c; No. 3 new, 23@23½c; No. 3 white, new, 23½@24c; old, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 new, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, new, 23½@24c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand. Cash lots mess pork, $11.55@11.60, regular; 25@30c discount for old. 50@60c discount for repacked old. Lard, $6.60 @6.62½, regular; 10c discount for choice old, 15c discount for regular old. Short ribs, $6.90@7.25.

HAY—Timothy firm; prairie dull and lower. Receipts, 228 tons. Track sales included: Choice timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 timothy, $12.00; choice prairie, Kansas, $8.75@9.00; No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 prairie, State, $6.50; No. 3 prairie, State, $5.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts for the day are 290 cars wheat, 150 cars corn, 400 cars oats, and 17,000 hogs.

The directors, at their meeting yesterday, elected Arthur Brown Jaquith, manager for the Peavey Elevator Co., at Omaha, and Samuel Pemberton Arnot, Secretary for the Updike company, to membership on the board. No other business of importance was transacted at the meeting.

Country acceptances of corn were light on the sale sent out on Monday night on the ⅝-¾c decline of that day. There were one exception, however, an elevator company which, through error, sent out bids 1c higher than its competitors, having liberal offers. These were all turned down on the plea of "manifest mistake" in the bids, but as there was an advance of ⅝c the mistake might not have been expensive, even to the elevator concern had stood by its guns and its bids.

One of the trials the wheat bulls had to undergo yesterday was the following report from Minneapolis of sundry Minnesota thrashing returns:

Freeborn County is thrashing out heavy averages; wheat 12 to 30 bu. One field at Albert Lea thrashed 20 bu of wheat; one in Geneva Township, 35 bu; another, 27½. These are the common averages and give Freeborn County more wheat than last year. At Grove City, Brown County is thrashing 16 bu average, but north and south of there it is thrashing 20 to 25 bu averages. Six townships in Brown County will average 20 bu or above. Jackson County is thrashing close to 20 bu for the county on wheat; this is more than last year. Blue Earth County is thrashing wheat at an average of 16 to 18 bu for the county; this is more than last year. In Polk County one field averaged 25 bu on Beltrami Township. This is in Red River Valley, and there is a lot more here of the same kind. Polk and Norman Counties will make more wheat than last year, and both counties will average 10 to 12 bu. In Wright County, Grass Lake Township reported 22 to 26 bu, the largest in years; in Stockholm Township, 20 to 24 average, with one thrashing going 35 bu. In Lakota Township 8 to 20 bu thrashed. In Knapp Township average 8 to 15 bu. Eden Lake Township, in Meeker County, reports wheat going on an average 20 to 30 bu. Dixley, Minn., says 15 bu average. Lester Prairie, McLeod County, reports wheat thrashed on several pieces averaging 20 to 25 bu. Glencoe, McLeod County, reports one field thrashed 21 bu, another 20, and another 18 bu. But the crop is more than last year. Halston, Lyon County, says wheat is averaging there 10 to 15 bu. Lake Benton, Lincoln County, says wheat is heavier than figured on. Nobles County thrashing wheat 10 bu average for county. Hancock, Stevens County, reports 15 bu. This section is always light relative to surrounding territory."

PRODUCE MARKETS ARE ACTIVE.

Over 60,000 Baskets of Michigan Peaches Received.

The supply of produce on South Water street was good. There was a firm market and active trading. Georgia Concord grapes appeared in the market, selling for $1.25 for an 8-basket crate. Michigan fruit came in in large quantities and was of a good quality. Over 60,000 baskets of Michigan peaches were received.

Round lots were quoted as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, creamery,		Eggs, at mark, cases	
Firsts	20c	included	11c
Firsts	18½@19c	City, recandled, cases	
Seconds	16@17c	included	13c
Dairies, etc	14@16c	Cases, returned	9½c
Ladles	14@14½c

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Art, Beveled and Stained Glass.
The Flanigan & Biedenweg Co., 57 to 63 Illinois-st.

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DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4513.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD.
PALM'S HOME BAKERY, 370-81 W. Harrison.
PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

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KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 68 State-st.

Building, Curb and Sidewalk Stone.
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Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

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GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cement Sidewalks.
STANNEN & BLOME, Unity Bldg. Central 12.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 508 W. Mad.

Detective Agencies.
Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2658.

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Shipman & Wayne, 210 La Salle. Tel. Main 2248.

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A. LANGE, 51 Monroe-st., cor. State. Tel. C. 2522.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. Monroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

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E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

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FOR PLATE, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. L

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ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

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S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Opticians.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 105 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

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Empire Paper Co., 177-179 Monroe-st. M. 5046.

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E. R. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

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LUTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

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J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., specialist skin, blood diseases. 167 Dearborn-st.

Photography.
J. R. WILSON, studio, 539 State. Tel. Main 2411.

Pianos.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames, Mats, and Regilding.
W. W. ABBOTT, 255 Wabash. Tel. Central 2087.
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GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

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WILL TELL YOUR NAME, YOUR PLACE OF RESIDENCE, DATE OF BIRTH, MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME, AND WHAT TRADE OR PROFESSION YOU ARE BEST ADAPTED FOR.
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Two doors east of Michigan-av.
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PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS. MEDIUMS. READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guides to success.

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MRS. H. ELLSWORTH, 30 YRS. A CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, can be consulted daily at her office, 3 w. cor. State and Madison-sts. Room 27, Entrance, 70 E. Madison-st. She will read your entire past, present, and future; give advice on all affairs; business or health. Hrs., 10 to 7.

LADIES' FEE, 25C; GENTS', 50C.
PROF. TOURVILLE, clairvoyant and palmist, tells your FULL NAME; WHEN AND WHO YOU WILL MARRY; tells everything; how to be successful, etc.; hours, 9 to 9 p. m. 3254 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.

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MME. ZANCIG,
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DUTTON SISTERS, CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS, and healers. 10 to 8 p. m. 2245 Wabash-av.

MME. ROBERTS, CLAIRVOYANT; TRUTHFUL information given in all affairs. 562 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. MARCUS H. SPRING OF NEW YORK CITY will give free talks on VOCAL CULTURE in October. Breathing, tone production, and placing of the voice explained and illustrated. All interested in vocal development address M. H. SPRING, 2332 Michigan-av.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
AUDITORIUM (Tower), Chicago, Ill. Special advantages during the summer. Delightful, airy rooms. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.

JENNER EVENING MEDICAL COLLEGE, 196-198 E. Washington-st.—Gives complete medical education; term begins Sept. 3; write for catalogue.

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, FACIAL treatment taught in 8 weeks. M. THOMÉ, 153 State-st.

PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMMAR, LITERATURE, letter writing; private course, $5. Bennett Inst., 408 Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren.

AMERICAN COLLEGE TELEGRAPHY, TYPEwriting free; $2 per mo., day, night. 73 Jackson-blvd.

SINGING AS A SCIENCE; VOICES TESTED free. MARY ANN SHEDD, 505 Steinway Hall.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY, FENCing. LESTER SHAFFNER, 81 S. Clark-st., R. 24.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL ALL YEAR—3 MOS., nights, $10. Jones Bus. College, 140 Washington.

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STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THAT 5 FT. HIGH TOP SElect quartered golden oak $25 desk at Baker's? It has center drawer and is the biggest bargain in the city. Large line second-hand office fixtures, letter presses, etc.; very low. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE DESKS—WE MAKE THEM; SPECIAL removal sale; bargains; new, damaged, and second-hand desks. Stafford Bros., Steinway Hall.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED — GRAPHOPHONE, TYPEWRITER, or diamond in exchange new, high grade ladies' or gents' 1900 bicycle; evenings. 3903 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TABles; rented tables, with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 293 Wabash.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS' ALBUMS. Supplies; price list free. F. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, D. e., or assistant, in or outside of city, by German-American, age 23; have completed a business course and have 3 years' experience; best of references; willing to start at moderate salary. H. VORBUSCH, 520 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SING...E man, 20 years old, as hotel clerk, janitor, assistant janitor, or private watchman; good character and sober and industrious; no employment agencies need answer this advt. T 625, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 10 years' experience in retail dry goods; would leave city; first-class references. Address T 604, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INDUSTRIOUS young man of respectable parents as bookkeeper or cashier; willing to start at low wages. Address T 626, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 22, good appearance, good business education, experienced in general office work; references; can furnish bond. Address T 676, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeping or billing; experienced at notions or groceries. Address T 653, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE ASSISTant or clerk; young man, 3 years' experience; best of refs. Address T 650, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CORRESPONDENT, good man, at present employed, desires to change; will leave city. T 644, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK or packer; experienced; on books. Address T 630, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20 to work in wholesale house; exp.; best of references. Address T 681, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EX. BOOKKEEPER and office man. T 540, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE IN SOME wholesale clothing or book house by boy of 18. Address T 618, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 17 IN LAW office. Address T 608, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED BOY IN doctor's office. Apply 1240 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ARCHITECTURAL and bridge draftsman, with four years' experience and graduated as Civil engineer at foreign technological academy. Address T 635, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BAker on bread, cakes, pastries, ice cream; also ornamenting; hotel or bakery; country preferred. Address T 554, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, 10 years' experience as hardwood finisher. Address T 219, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT man and wife; husband first-class cook in club or private family; wife chambermaid or nurse to children out of arms; prefer city or country. Address BARTHOLOMEW, 113 Van Buren-st., West. Room 22, 1 floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE BOY, housework or waiter. T 404, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN; GERman; aged 34; refs. Address F 414, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR houseman by a young man, sober and reliable; best of refs. Address T 650, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; single; willing to be useful; best city references. Address T 648, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family. Address 352 Michigan-av. Married man.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, SINGLE, temperate; ref. Address T 651, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF RE-sponsibility, by a capable young man; an experienced and competent stenographer; references. Address S 812, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STENOGrapher and typewriting operator, with first-class firm; refs. Address S 609, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address T 619, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH 10 years' experience in produce business in the South; also have some capital which will invest and give services. No. 1 references. Address G D 552, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (28), Swedish, good penman, willing to start on small wages, has a chance for promotion; best references and bond. Address T 607, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN (26) WITH BUSIness college education, speaking German; where he can get experience on books; salary no object. Address T 606, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, Swedish; can take care of horses and all work around house; refs. T 644, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON FARM, BY GOOD reliable man of experience and good habits. Address S 793, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, capable collector; refs. T 637, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bartender; best refs.; age 27. T 614, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR, EXCHANGE for rooms. 218 W. Erie-st., 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR bill clerk; can assist in any kind of work on books; wholesale paper house preferred; 6 years with present employer; references. R 368, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, WHO understands general office work and has knowledge of d. e. bookkeeping. Address T 610, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY TYPEwriter and office assistant; 2 years' experience. Address T 610, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EXTENSION AND bill clerk, young woman; 5 years' experience; tabulator. Address T 542, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN LADY in cafe, bakery, or ice cream parlor; $5. 2944 Prairie-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH HOUSEwork girl; good references; in flat; also Swedish woman to do work washing or cleaning. 3310 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress in private family; first-class city references and South Side preferred. Address H., 1909 Indiana-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 WOMAN cook, meat and pastry; hotel, cafe, boarding-house. Address 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook. 4518 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor, rear; no letter.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN cook; full experience; refs. 3804 Langley.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE girl, small American family; adults; flat; South Side. 277 E. 43d-st., top flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO COMPETENT girls, cook and second, together. 5058 State-st., Flat G.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY LADY in small family for light housework; will go to suburbs. 577 43d-st., Flat D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, general housework, private American family. FREDA LINDSTROM, 175 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN RESTaurant or general housework. 3315 Dearborn, top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT COLORED girl, general housework. 57 E. 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK OR GENERAL girl; wages $5. Call 353 Orleans-st. L. M.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE GERMAN lady as housekeeper or perfect cook; no washing. Address T 511, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN AS housekeeper. Call before 1 o'clock, 3226 Halsted.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED dressmaker in families during dull season. Address W V 58, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A GIRL AS NURSE or second work. Call at 1005 Sawyer-av., bet. 2 and 4 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED nurse; care of invalid during day; good refs. Address F L 832, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK; FIRST-class laundress. Call 3151 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST OF SERVANTS with refs. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SWEDISH AND GERman girls. 289 43d-st., Flat B. Drexel 3701.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS young lady stenographer, with six years' experience in railroad and bank work. Address T 487, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, good writer and speller, rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address T 620, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and office assistant; 4 years' experience; accurate and rapid. Address T 611, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, POSITION of pharmaceutical chemist in university, college, or high school; graduate assistant; 4 years' experience; good general education and best refs. Further information address 2020 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family or companion to an aged or invalid lady; best of references. Address E D 765, Tribune office.

LAWYERS.

DOES ANY ONE OWE YOU ANY MONEY? WE quickly collect wages, notes, board bills, rent and claims of every description on percentage; no fee of any kind to pay in advance; BY OUR SYSTEM ANY BILL CAN BE COLLECTED; we charge a small commission only and take it out of the bill when collected; this system insures your claims the most vigorous attention, as we get nothing until we make collections; we collect more bad debts than any other agency in Chicago; NO COLLECTION, NO PAY. THE GREENE AGENCY CO., 502 Dearborn-st. Tel. Central 871.

TROUBLES AND PRIVATE AFFAIRS OF ANY kind quietly settled; damages for injuries to your person, property, etc.; experienced lawyer; advice free. Call or write. MORRIS, 115 Dearborn. B 407.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN-ST., established 1864. Advice free. Confidential; quiet service; references; 9,000 successful clients.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CUBAN FAWN, PET, 1 YEAR old. Address CAPT. NORMOYLE, Ft. Sheridan.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—POSTING, WORK MOSTLY; steady situation; $10 per week at beginning. Address T 551, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, ACQUAINTED with voucher system; references and bond required. Address T 600, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS shorthand and typewriting preferred; $10 week to start. Address G A 362, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — WITH EXPERIENCE IN lumber office routine. T 629, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BETWEEN 18 AND 20, FOR general work in the office of large concern; must be a good penman, accurate at figures, with some business experience, and well acquainted with the city. Only those willing to commence at moderate wages need answer. A good opening for a hard worker. Position open at once. Address G A 361, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and office clerk; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address T 671, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors, Etc.

A THOROUGH DRY GOODS SALESMAN TO go to a town of 8,000 in the Black Hills; must be unimpeachable and have a practical knowledge of dry goods, notions, carpets, and ladies' furnishings; good salary to start with and increase if satisfactory. Address, stating age, experience, qualifications, etc., Room G 6, Great Northern.

CANVASSERS—HIGH-GRADE CANVASSERS can obtain paying employment by calling at Parlor F, Sherman House, between 10 and 4 o'clock. OSBORNE & CO.

CANVASSERS—IN COUNTRY TOWNS; TAKE orders for woven rugs. U P 870, Tribune office.

LOCAL SOLICITORS—FOR LINE OF SPECIAL office supplies; central and south districts; salary and commission; state experience. P. O. Lock Box 925.

MAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN dress goods, to represent a large factory on the road; please state former employments and references; good chance for opinion for capable, steady man. Address R 761, Tribune office.

MAN—TO SELL SHIRTS TO ORDER IN STATE. 609 Austin-av.

MEN—TWO, RELIABLE, TO SELL GOLD MINing stock. Address T 278, Tribune office.

MEN—GOOD ADVERTISING AND BIOGRAPHical men. 212, 175 Dearborn-st.

PRINTING SALESMAN—UP-TO-DATE, FOR specialty; $1,000 bonds. S 741, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS MAN ON THE ROAD, with ability and good record as a hustler. Permanent position, with a chance of promotion as manager for each county. Give age and full particulars. Address F X 158, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, CAPABLE man of general business experience and fitness for first-class work; must be of good address and well recommended; good salary. Address G D 574, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WELL DRESSED, OF PLEASING personality, and thoroughly capable; give details as to age, experience, and other qualifications; salary and commission. Address G D 576, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, OF ABILITY, FOR high-grade line appropriate to nearly every department of trade; references, bond, and entire time required; commission $18 to $30 on each sale. P. O. Box 3, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—COFFEE SALESMAN, TO REPresent Bonner House; one with established trade can secure good position and excellent future; state yearly sales and territory. Address T 672, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR HIGH grade merchant tailoring at popular prices; liberal arrangement to good man. GEO. H. FIEDLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY salesman, with a clean record, can secure good position; salary and commission. Address G D 568, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RELIABLE, WHO CAN SELL; state age and experience; A1 references required; good salary and commission. Address G D 575, Tribune office.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING, by old established house; must have a straight record and be hustler; permanent position to right man. Box 814, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED TO SELL lwine and cordage in Chicago. Address T 665, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SELL A specialty; salary and commission; references. Address G D 537, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL OFFICE SUPPLIES IN city and on the road as side line. Address S 854, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED Swedish dry goods salesman. CAVE, South Chicago.

SALESMAN—THOSE CALLING ON THE DOCtors, for specialist's deal. R 748, Tribune.

SALESMEN—MEN AND WOMEN OF ENERGY and ability to sell the very best policy issued by any old line company; renewal contracts will be made with good producers; special attention will be shown to new beginners by constant posting and assistance in closing cases. Call or address home office, Illinois Life Insurance company, Fort Dearborn Building, Monroe and Clark-sts.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING, ACQUAINTED with grocery business and capable to sell the goods to the best retail grocery trade, for a very desirable, old established territory, by one of the largest jobbing grocery houses; good salary and expenses to right men; state age, experience as to experience, reference, and age. Address T 641, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—MANUFACTURER, COMPETENT traveling salesmen, capable of handling high grade line dress suit cases, musical instrument cases, telescopes, etc.; open and exclusive territory Ohio and West; will make liberal arrangements with right parties. Address CUTTING & KASTENER, Muskegon, Mich.

SALESMEN—FOUR OR FIVE, IN OUR CUSTOM tailoring department; must have a good city acquaintance either in factories or large mercantile houses; will pay salary and liberal commission; call. WORK BROS. & CO., cor. Jackson and 5th-av.

SALESMEN—CAPABLE MEN OF BUSINESS experience and good address to represent us in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; good pay; reference and inclose stamp. Address T 615, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — 5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, city or country; salary and commission; educated and quick-going men only. Call before 11:30 a. m. American Literary Society [DAVIS], 521-531 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN — ENERGETIC, CAPABLE OF selling to jobbing trade with merit; steady employment; salary or commission. Call before 1 p. m. 14 Pacific-av., Room 34.

SALESMEN — PHARMACEUTICAL SALESmen who can sell goods and capable of dealing with physicians; for Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Address R 928, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HOTELS, DEPOTS, stores, etc., patentee's article used by them; large profit. 157 Washington-st.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED MEN TO PLACE new specialty on retail in high-class family trade. ARTHUR WRIGHT, 34 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—STANDARD ARTICLE; LIBERAL commission; you cannot find a better side line. Tolan Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—6 CITY. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M., 159 La Salle, Room 97.

SOLICITOR—OF ABILITY WHO UNDERstands process and wood engraving. Must be able to quote prices, etc. Address P. & D., Box 715, Cincinnati, O.

SOLICITOR — FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor for magazines and daily papers; state terms and experience; best of reference required. Address S 874, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURance solicitor, familiar advisory board contracts, work outside Illinois. H. BALDWIN, 84 La Salle-st.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS — FOR LARGE Chicago daily; good proposition to first-class men. Address G D 525, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—WHO SELLS THE country trade can take our makes of blankets, flannels, dress goods, etc., and make $1,000 per year in addition to his regular profits. Manufacturer, Box 1192, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 17, FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; must be good at figures and write well. Address in own handwriting, state where last employed, and give references, T 632, Tribune.

BOY—ON SWITCHBOARD, 30; WIRES; EXPErienced; give age, refs., etc. T 624, Tribune.

Trades.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN—CALL AT works. The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co.

ARTIST—LETTERING AND MECHANICAL work, for process engraving. H. W. WEISBRODT, Cincinnati, O.

CARPENTER—TO DO SOME WORK IN EXchange for dentistry. Call SEARS, 148 State-st.

CUTTER—GOOD, FOR LADIES' TAILORING. 204 Wells-st., corner of Division.

ENGRAVER—COPPER PLATE, RAPID ON script work. Address at once, stating experience you have had, with samples of your work and salary expected; the Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., Toledo, O.

FINISHERS AND BUTTONHOLE MAKERS ON coats. 100 Van Buren-st., 4th floor.

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR DOWN-TOWN tailoring store. 178 Monroe-st.

FOREMAN—FOR BOOKBINDERY; MUST BE first-class in all branches; applications must be accompanied with references. Sam'l Dodsworth Book Co., blank book manufacturers, Leavenworth, Kas.

MAN—ACQUAINTED WITH SECOND-HAND machinery. Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron-sts.

MILLWRIGHTS AND CARPENTERS—NEW grain elevator, Clover Leaf Crossing, Toledo, Ohio. STEWART & CO., Contractors.

PAINTER—CARRIAGE; ALL AROUND MAN. 141 23d-st.

ROPE SPLICER—APPLY CHICAGO HOUSE Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron-sts.

STICKER AND MATCHER HANDS—FOR MANufacturing establishment, San Francisco; steady work; state wages desired. Address G F 878, Tribune.

TAR ROOFERS AND KETTLE MEN—EXPERIenced. Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron-sts.

TINSMITH—APPLY CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKing Co., 35th and Iron-sts.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

COACHMAN — GARDENER. $35 AND FOUR rooms; married or single. Address D., care Stove Works, Aurora, Ill.

Agents Wanted.

ONE MILLION WILL BE SOLD—AGENTS OF generating gasoline lamps are all coming our way. No generating lamp will sell alongside of the "Perfection." It is the only gasoline gas lamp that does not require generating. No torch, no alcohol, no pump, no waiting to get up steam. Lights just like gas; can be turned up or down as desired. A brilliant 100-candle power light at a cost of only one cent per night. This invention gives people in the country advantages of city gas at practically no cost and enables people in cities to cut their light bills down to almost nothing. Live agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars. Perfection Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., Omaha, Neb.

PORTRAIT AND OTHER AGENTS TO HANdle photo buttons. LAWSON, 7 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

ONE LIVE AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY AND State in the union to handle best selling household article ever offered; new, sells to every family on sight; small investment, quick returns, large profits; exclusive territory and county fair rights; men to sell from wagons; call or write for terms. YORTY MFG. CO., 206 Illinois-st.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $6200 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN OF ABILITY to sell novelties for advertisers on commission. A good line and liberal pay to one who can command business. Address, with references, EMIL WEISSBRODT & SONS, Greenfield, Mass.

$4,500 CAN BE MADE DURING CAMPAIGN season selling our campaign ties; greatest sellers ever introduced; territory going; full line white and fancy rubber collars. Inclose envelope Dept. C, M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS—COUNTRY AND CITY; SOMETHING every household will be interested in; no nonsense; legitimate. Luth & Co., rug factory, 1454 Milwaukee-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREATEST 20c article ever offered to every G. A. R. man; street workers and solicitors; $1 per day and commission; $5 security. Address S 733, Tribune.

AGENTS—MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT HOME; $100 weekly; ALL information and $1,000 latest money-making recipes; only 25 cents. Burgie Mfg. Co., 183 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

START A MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT HOME; catalogues, etc., furnished by us; send 10c postage for sample catalogues, etc., or call.
LITTLE SUPPLY CO., 120 Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIVE HUSTLING AGENTS TO HANdle a full line of G. A. R. decorations; must have security for samples; nothing free. Apply 120 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TAKE ORDERS FROM INDIviduals for underwear made special to order from factory to wearer; city and country. 524 E. Division-st.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound. Send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kas.

AGENTS—$240 MONTHLY SELLING IMPROVed brilliant gaslight burner; fits kerosene lamps; beautiful gaslight without chimney; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., A. 25, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS AND OTHERS—START A WELL paying business of your own, instead of working like a slave for little wages. For particulars write WEBATON & CO., New Bedford, Mass.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT—$25 PER DAY guaranteed you; free outfit to start right to work. Braham Mfg. Co., B, 2592, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$200 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES to introduce our goods; sample absolutely free. Colorless Distillator Co., 23 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

$100 MONTHLY—METALLIC BREAD BOARDS; sample free. D. N. Forshee, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—BOTH SEXES; HAVE SOMETHING new in line of photographs. Call 372 Clybourn.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ANY line of work call at our office. Positions secured in the following lines:
You can deal with us quickly, privately, satisfactorily and confidentially. Call and
TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

Watchmen	$12 to $15
Private detectives	$60 to 75
Young men, accounting departments	12 to 18
Office clerks, hair pennen	8 to 12
Firemen, office buildings	$50 to 60
Bill clerks from cable	$50 to 60
Good pennen, insurance offices	$15 to 20
Truckers, packers, loading and unloading in wholesale houses, etc.	15 to 60
Teamsters, large firms	$40 to 60
Janitors, flat buildings	$40 to 75
Assistant engineers	$50 to 60
Grocery clerks	$9 to 12
Office assistants	$6 $8 and 10
Cashiers, restaurants	$9 to 12
Cashiers and assistant bookkeepers	$9 to 12
Stenographers and correspondents	$50 to 100
Bill and entry clerks	$6, $8, and 10
City salesmen	$600 to 1,000
Private secretaries	$500 to 1,200
Bookkeepers and accountants	$600 to 1,500
Assistant credit men	$1,000 to 2,000
Furniture salesmen	60
Drygoods salesmen	18
Floorwalkers, stockkeepers	$12 to 15
All around salesmen in gen, stores	$10 to 15
Oilers and firemen	$10, $12, and 15
Coachmen, white and colored	$20 to 35
Passenger and freight elevator runners	$8 to 12
General work in factories	$9 to 12
Handy carpenters, large stores	$12 to 18
Butchers and all around meat men	$12 to 18
General work in private residences	$18 to 35
All around machine hands, per day	$1.50 to $3.50
All around bicycle men	15
All around farm hands	$18 to 25
First-class electricians, per year	1,800
Buyers, department stores	$1,000 to 2,000
All around lumber dealers	$800 to 2,000
Janitors, office buildings, per month	$25 to 100
Private watchmen, large firms	$50 to 100
Timekeepers	$10, $12, $15, and 18
Shipping clerks	$10 to 15
Checkers, callers, freight departments	$50 to 60
Private telegraphers	$50 to 80
All around men, large mercantile houses, banks, railroads, street car lines, etc.	$40 to 150
Engineers, large plants	$75 to 150
Traveling salesmen	$800 to 1,500
Collectors	$500 to 1,200
Department managers	$1,000 to 2,000
Clerks, checking freight	$10 and 12
Young men, intelligent, good penmen, clean habits, and ambitious; good opportunity for advancement; large mercantile establishments	$7, $8, $9, $10, and 12
Youner clerks	$10 to 15
Office men, some knowledge of books	10
Grocery order clerks	$9 to 12
Bright young men, traveling	$15 to 40
Bright young men, traveling	$40 to 60
Clerks in smaller departments	12
Pay roll clerks	$8 to 12
Office men, rapid extenders	$10 to 15
Experienced candy salesmen	$10 to 12
Men experienced in feed stores	12
Foremen, livery barns	$15 to 18
Men in groceries to pick orders	$10 to 12
Car record clerks	$12 to 15
Colored men, neat and respectable	$7 to 12
Young men, neat	$8 to 10
Assistant bartenders, clubhouses	$30 to 60
Counter sales

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS.

An opportunity this week to make a big saving. Bargains in uprights of fifty well-known makes, including:

A large number of slightly used Steinway uprights, just returned from studio use. Also: Fischer, Chickering upright, 195; Briggs upright, $100; Kimball upright, $160; Allegro upright, $75; Grovesteen square, $10; Steinway upright, $225; Grovesteen square, $10; Leland mahogany upright, $100; Leland mahogany upright, $100; Harvard upright, $150; Allegro upright, $75; Bros. upright, $200; Arion upright, $150; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $500; large Knabe upright, $300; two used Knabe uprights at a sacrifice; Steinway upright, $250; fine Steinway square, $150; Sterling mahogany upright, $200; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; upright, $165; Stone square, $15; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Estey upright, $175; Brewster & Fuller upright, $90; Lyon & Healy upright, $90; three used Steinway grands in perfect order, very low; Lyon upright, $100; Huntington upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; Fischer upright, $150; Kellar mahogany upright, $160; Knabe mahogany upright, $200; from rental, $375; Lyon & Healy upright, $160. In estimating these values patrons must consider the excellent condition of the instruments.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

N. B.—We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock p. m. during the summer.

KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DULL SEASON BARGAINS
IN
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Full purchase price allowed within two years on any piano or organ bought at bargain sale on any new piano in our stock of higher price.

All prices are marked in PLAIN FIGURES on all pianos; purchasers can learn NOW the exact difference necessary to be paid for any new piano which may be time named.

LOWEST PRICES ARE THUS GUARANTEED and all future misunderstanding avoided.

NOTE THESE LOW PRICES
on used upright pianos:

Steinway, ebonized, $190; Kimball, $195; Camp & Son, $60; Decker & Son, walnut, $175; Hallet & Davis, ebonized, heavily carved, $200; Baldwin, $140; Bush, Stone & Co., walnut, $90; Julius Bauer & Co., ebonized, $100; Kimball, full size, excellent condition, mahogany, $200; Hinze, oak, $100; Bush & Gerts, walnut finish, $140; Prosser, walnut, $85; Hallet & Davis, good repair, rosewood, $190.

Square pianos, used, good condition, $15 to $50. Good organs, used, $15 to $25.

Terms of payment arranged to suit patrons.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [established 1857].

A. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873. MANUFACTURER of high-class pianos. We give better value for your money than any other house. Every piano warranted for ten years.

Great reduction in the price of new and second-hand pianos.

100 buys Emerson upright piano.
100 buys Engle and Goold upright piano.
100 buys Smith upright piano.
100 buys Hallet & Cumston upright piano.
100 buys Bradford upright piano.
100 buys Vose & Sons upright piano.
100 buys Jacob Bros. upright piano.
100 buys Julius Bauer upright piano.
100 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
100 buys Christie upright piano.
100 buys Bradbury upright piano.
100 buys Conway grand piano.
100 buys Dunham upright piano.
100 buys Behr Bros. upright piano.
100 buys Stone upright piano.
100 buys Kroeger upright piano.
100 buys Decker Bros. upright piano.
100 buys Cable upright piano.

SQUARE PIANOS, $25, $35, AND UP.
Upright pianos, $75, $95, $115, and up.
Cash or $ Clark pianos, $250 to $1,000.
FACTORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash.

STEINWAY, GABLER, AND PEASE
Represented in Chicago solely by
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
Bulletin of second-hand pianos.

THE COOLEST PIANO WAREROOM IN TOWN
is at 243 Wabash-av. Come in and rest and look at the beautiful Chase, Hackley and Carlisle pianos. Our goods and prices will interest you.

BALDWIN PIANOS ARE THE BEST; GREAT bargains in used instruments; renting $2; tuning, $1. STRONG & LEIMERT, 257 Wabash-av.

THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
is sold by W. W. Jackson-blvd. Store.

IT REPRESENTS THE HIGHEST
ATTAINMENTS in scientific pianomaking,
RESULTING IN ITS CONSTRUCTION
the highest developments of the past
in combination with
THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENTS OF THE
PRESENT.

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL piano player enables anybody to play the piano.

GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 270 Wabash-Ave.
240 Washington-Boul.

VOSE PIANOS—

VOSE PIANOS.

The peerless Vose tone the admiration of musicians.

Great sale this month of used pianos.
Uprights, $80, $95, $115, $135, upward.
Squares, $10, $15, $25. Organs, $10, $15, $20.
$30 instruments to select from.

Easy terms of payment.

New pianos rented.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF pianos instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at $175 and upward. Wyoming Co., 240 Wabash-av., Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

A CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $155; 1 STEINWAY upright, $175; 1 Stone upright piano; $75 guaranteed; pianos to rent at $3 per month; sold if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

THE SOMMER AND TWICHELL PIANOS FOR
sale by J. C. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS—
Large stock of new and used pianos.
Prices lowest; terms easiest from $85 up
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an EVERETT piano.
THE JOHN WANAMAKER CO.,
200 to 206 Wabash-av.

WE WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AT 259 WABASH-av. this week and see our fine stock of Chase, Hackley and Carlisle pianos. We will make prices right. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co.

THOMPSON'S BARGAINS—
Hallet & Son, up. $ 75 || Chickering upright $125
Decker Bros., up..... 125 || Steinway upright, 200
Hallet & Davis, up..... 150 || Cabinet grand, $425
SQUARE PIANOS, $25, $35, AND UP.
Upright pianos, $75, $95, $115, and up.
Cash or $ Clark pianos, $250 to $1,000.
FACTORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED and reliable weekly, the "Farm, Field and Fireside," must be sold under order of court on Aug. 22. This paper has a leader in the agricultural field for the past 20 years and is for sale because of the failure, through outside enterprises, of its former owners, the Howard & Wilson Publishing Co. It will be sold at a bargain. If interested, confer at once with FRED B. COZZENS, Trustee, in Bankruptcy, Howard & Wilson Pub. Co., 713 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO TAKE AN ESTABLISHED practice, both private and contract; the contract practice alone pays $125 per mo.; the private practice more; with or without office fixtures; terms reasonable; reason for selling is business interests in another State. Address F. E. HILL, M. D., 305 Johnson Bldg., Muncie, Ind.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED, well paying job printing office and book bindery in a growing Western city; material nearly all new; office will pay for itself in a few years; the best of reasons given for selling; terms easy. Address THEODORE BARRETT, Betz Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

AT SACRIFICE—REST PAYING AND WELL situated, old established corner saloon, Northwest Side; six years established; six years' lease; daily receipts $30 guaranteed; good stock and fixtures; near car shops; part time given; one week's trial; improved living rooms. FRANK, 420 Ashland Block.

SOME RELIABLE PERSON WITH A FEW thousand to push money-making proposition; speculation; good results every week; perfectly safe and reliable; you handle your own money and keep one-half of the profits; investigate. Address T 640, Tribune office.

IT BEING NECESSARY TO INCREASE THE capacity of my shop, want party with about $5,000 to take half interest in the manufacture of a patented tool and manage the same; safe proposition; investigation solicited. F R 275, Tribune.

AN ESTABLISHED IRON MFG. CO. DESIRES the services of a first-class business-man as general manager with an investment of $10,000, to be used in increasing business. Address F R 205, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE, PLUMBING, AND tin shop about 30 miles from Chicago, doing business from $17,000 to $19,000 yearly; particulars given on application. T 539, Tribune office.

BUY WHEAT ON PRESENT CONDITIONS; IT will surely sell much higher; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—BARGAIN FOR cash; best located store, North Side; old established business; owner engaged in other business; must sell. Address K 825, Tribune office.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE your business, city or country, call or address GOLSERZ & CO., Tacoma Bldg.; 22 years established; the oldest in Chicago.

NOTICE—IN ORDER TO WIN MY BONUS BEfore Sept. 1, I will give $2,500 insurance on the lives of nine hundred persons for $10 each; state age and occupation. Address R 94, Tribune office.

SIGN SHOP CHEAP; ESTABLISHED 2 YEARS; rent, $15; half cash, half trade; steam heat; Call 36 E. Congress-st.

REGISTERED PHYSICIAN—COMPETENT TO manage high-class institute; must control or influence capital. Address T 438, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED, UP-TO-date laundry, doing cash and trade; a bargain. Address F R 206, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE, DOWN-TOWN, BEST STREET in city, clearing $150 every month; $500 cash. LEMON, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$400 OR BEST CASH OFFER BUYS first-class saloon; come and see for yourself; this is a snap. 847 N. Clark-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A GOOD PAYING business for $600. Apply to 2 DOLLAR, with Franklin MacVeagh, Cor. Wabash and Lake.

HAVE $500 TO INVEST IN BUSINESS THAT will net $100 per month. T 612, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN OLD ESTABlished real estate business. S 509, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE OF 12-room residence; Davenports, leather couch, leather Turkish rockers, wardrobe couch, chamber suits, dining-room suits, library suits, bookcases, China closets, brass, steel, and Dresden beds, hair mattresses, parlor suites, and odd pieces in gold leaf and mahogany, odd dressers, chiffoniers, ladies' desks, roll top desks, screens, pictures, plants, curtains, rugs, carpets; each piece no object. 545 N. Clark; day or evening; parties appreciating costly furniture invited.

OUR GREAT SALE CONTINUES—NEW LOTS placed on sale every day. Entire palatial of Milo Moore, Pittsburg. Imperial velvet, 45c; exminster, 50c; body Brussels, 35c; velvet filling, 12c; also 9x9 axminsters run, $3.25; 9x12, $4.00; slightly soiled axminster rugs, solid patterns, $9.50; unsoiled Smyrna, 9x12, $10.00.
Open evenings.
PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.,
65 to 75 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

OWING TO ILL-HEALTH I AM COMPELLED to leave city at once, and, without reserve, great elegant furniture of 12 rooms, such as new piano, Turkish rugs, French Wilton rugs, Vernis Martin suite, mahogany, upholstered to leave city; sacrifice. DR. J. N. HATHAWAY.

FOR SALE—HOME SITES, NORTH LAKE shore, Evanston to Lake Forest; list on application. E. N. WRIGHT & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—8-ROOM HOUSE, barn, large lot, 132x132, $2,200; & snap. O. H. BENSON, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS; OR RENT; 10-ROOM steam-heated house. 1300 Lake-av.
H. H. GAGE, 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK HOUSES, LOTS, acres. HENRY K. COALE, 1202 Cham. Com.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, 10 MILES FROM CITY Hall; near line corners; worth $40,000; will sell for $16,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—DELAVAN LAKE, ROOMY COTtage, furnished, wide verandas, Summer Hotel, icehouse, 5 acres, fronting lake; trees, vegetables, fruits, and flowers; possession now; bargain. Photos and particulars 203 Rookery, Chicago.

FOR SALE—ON BLUFF NEAR ST. JOE, 5 A., well fruited; no bldgs.; trees on bluff; fine beach; $2,000. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOME FOR GOLD, DAKOTA FOR GRAIN AND STOCK. Information at office, 850, 189 La Salle-st. Further particulars

FOR SALE—$2,750 TAKES 33-A. MAIN ROAD farm, 3 mi. Lawrence, Mich.; house, barn, windmill, well, cistern, 150 apple, 100 peach, 150 pear, 125 cherry, all bearing; 3a. corn; tools, harness, wagon; 1 mi. from large inland lake resort.
L. A. GILBERT & CO., R. 310, 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$2,100 BUYS 40-ACRE FARM, 8 miles from Chicago; 5-room house; good well; 20 cords on trade; send for list.
OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, GOOD SOIL AND ORchard, $1,500; fare 83c. RICHMOND, 92 La Salle.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS. ETC.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE ELEGANT FRUIT-GRAIN farm, So. Haven, Michigan; 20 acres fruit of all kinds; timber, pasture, meadow, etc. Address owner, R. PENN, So. Haven, Mich.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND GRAIN FARMS—VAN Buren Co., Mich.; attractive prices. Agent to show property.
E. RAMSDELL, 145 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CLEAR LOTS OR ACRES FOR $30,000 equity best 7 and 8 per cent 12-flat, South Side, near L station and park; you will not find better renter.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED: MODERN RESIDENCE, NORTH Belmont-av., east Clark-st.; $12,000 to $16,000; will give clear $8,000 residence near Lincoln Park and cash. J. R. PUTNAM & CO., Portland Block.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY for cash and small amount of clear city acres; will make quick, fair deal to $200,000. Address T 677, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR CHICAGO IMPROVED ON which I can borrow $12,000, for 5. S. modern 16-flat bldg., rented for $4,400. F J 558, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$2,000 EQUITY IN MOD. STONE front, Green-st. near 58th, for cash and clear lot.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES AT FERNWOOD, value $50,000, for Chicago improved.
HABERER & DELPOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK CLEAR HOUSE, cost $13,000; want farm within 100 miles of Chicago. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD apartment buildings for good vacant and cash. ROSS & BOOMER, 1065 E. 61st, near elevated.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or other charges.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

$300, 1 YR., 7 PER CENT SECURITY, $1,000.
$500, 3 yrs., 6 per cent security, $1,250.
$800, 3 yrs., 6½ per cent security, $1,300.
$700, 3 yrs., 6 per cent security, $1,600.
$1,400, 6 per cent security, $3,500.
$1,400, 3 yrs., 6 per cent security, $2,800.
$3,000, 3 yrs., 6 per cent security, $18,000.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT.
South Side building loans made in 24 hours.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
from 4 to 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 65 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A SPLENDIDLY BUILT 12-flat building, renting for $3,984 per annum, which we can sell for $32,000. Can you beat this?
ROSS & BOOMER, 1065 E. 61st, near elevated.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN BEAUTIFUL homes, North and South; give me a call if you're in the market. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., 504 Chamber Com. Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW RESIDENCES ON 34TH-st., between Rhodes and Cottage Grove-ave., at Groveland and Woodland Parks; hardwood finish, finest open nickel plumbing, gas and electricity throughout, full width lots, 10 to 13 rooms; on ten years' time; INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT; deferred payments only equal to rent. Agent at building to 7 p.m. Inspection invited.
D. G. HAMILTON,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE HIGHgrade corner apartment house on leading South Side boulevard, close to L. C. express trains; new and modern, steel construction; rentals over $16,000 per annum; incandescence light, at 5%; price $100,000; will consider clear vacant, ripe to improve, clear improved, or cheap vacant and cash in exchange. M. WALKER & CO.,
204 Dearborn-st., Room 723.

FOR SALE — 4205 GRAND-BLVD., 3-STORY stone front modern residence; fine interior cabinet finish in cherry and oak; all rooms beautifully decorated; hardwood floors throughout, electric light, and steam heat; two-story pressed brick stable in rear; open for inspection.
HART & FRANK,
128 and 130 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 7-ROOM BRICK DWELling, east of Prairie-av., north of 39th-st.; $3,000, on monthly payments of $25 per month.
L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
Phone Oak. 501. 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—18-FLAT BLDG., NEARLY NEW, strictly up-to-date, one block southward near Alley "L"; would like a good farm up to $30,000 as part consideration; this is a money-maker. ROSS & BOOMER, 1065 E. 61st, near elevated.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY [within the loop], one at $45,000 and one at $50,000; bargains for cash.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$225 EACH BUYS 6 LOTS ON 38TH-pl., near California-av.; paved and paid; best part of Brighton Park.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6004 JACKSON-AV., 9-ROOM MODern frame residence; lot 25x125, with large new barn; only $2,800.
GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187-9 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Com. Bldg. 4235-37 Prairie-av., beautiful new modern 3-story houses, 10 rooms each; a sacrifice; come early.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY. If improved, wanted to one tenant for ten years; will net 7 per cent on price asked.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR 58TH-st.; only $75 ft.; for 90 days. ROSS & BOOMER, 1065 E. 61st, near elevated.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL & CO., 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—6-R. COTTAGE ON DEARBORN, near 51st; for colored family; easy terms. ROSS & BOOMER, 1065 E. 61st, near elevated.

FOR SALE—NEAR BRAINERD STATION, ON R. R.; 5 acres, only $4,500.
J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3551 51ST-ST. [ELSDON], 3-STORY frame flats and store; 20x75; $1,250.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3024 VERNON-AV.—WILL LOAN buyer $4,000 on this property; only $4,750.
GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187-9 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—18,750 SQ. FT. [6 LOTS], MANUfacturing site, only six miles out, in active manufacturing suburb, adjoining railroad.
ROBINSON & WHITE, R. 54, 103 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—W. MADISON-ST., NEAR WESTern-av., 11x100; improvements rent for about $3,000 per year; will sell for value of land.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TOGETHER OR separately, factory site, 100x115, Congress-st. near Desplaines; corner, clear, Robey and Harrison, 62x100; both old improved. Owner, 319 S. Robey-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE—ACCOUNT OF removal, fine nearly new 10-room house, lot 50x165; everything first-class; choice neighborhood; fine trees, shrubbery, etc. Call or address owners, 30 Hermitage, Sawyerwood.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY AT 222 and 224 N. Clark-st.; all rented [3 tenants]; income will net 7 per cent on price asked; bargain.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50x100, EAST FRONT, ON SHEFfield-av., near Grace-st., at $75 per foot for cash. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY 9-R. RESIDENCE AT 214 Howard-av., Austin; obliged to leave city; sacrifice. DR. J. N. HATHAWAY.

FOR SALE—HOME SITES, NORTH LAKE shore, Evanston to Lake Forest; list on application. E. N. WRIGHT & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—8-ROOM HOUSE, barn, large lot, 132x132, $2,200; & snap. O. H. BENSON, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS; OR RENT; 10-ROOM steam-heated house. 1300 Lake-av.
H. H. GAGE, 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK HOUSES, LOTS, acres. HENRY K. COALE, 1202 Cham. Com.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE and SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE; repayable in MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO building and loan association.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1803 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay part or all before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSS, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
Dearborn-st. and 85 Randolph-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—
GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE, 6% GOLD MORTGAGES, $500, $1,000, $1,200, $2,250. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

5 TO 6 PER CENT REAL ESTATE LOANS without commission; $500 and upward.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., BANK FLOOR, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $16,000, AT 4½%, WITHout commission, on Hyde Park apartment bldg., worth $40,000. L. GIBSON, 716 Chamber-Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—$3,000, THREE YEARS, 6 PER CENT interest, secured by mortgage on 50 lots in the Northwest, worth $16,000. PERRY RUSSELL, 315 Dearborn-st., Rooms 317 and 318.

NO COMMISSION—LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; 7 telephones, Main 339.

WE WILL MAKE SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO larger investors in mortgages; best of references. Richard A. Koch & Co., Room 514, 171 La Salle-st.

WILL LOAN $500 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT; NO DELAY; SEE US.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit; we pass on security.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address F L 371, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

BAIRD & WARNER, 99 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. W. corner La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
CALLAN & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & TONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; BUILDing loans.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREpayment privilege, on Chicago real estate.
HOUTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND VACant Chicago real estate at lowest rates; prompt attention. WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1873. TEL. HARRISON 597.

LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
841-342-343 LA SALLE-ST.
113-115 E. HARRISON-ST.

—MONEY ON YOUR NOTE—

WE MAKE LOANS TO
Any one holding a steady salaried position on their personal note, without indorser, or mortgage, at just one-half the rate of interest asked by other loan concerns. We claim to be the fairest and most legitimate concern in this line of business.

IF YOU ARE A SALARIED EMPLOYE HOLDing a permanent position we will loan you $25 upward to $500 on your own name, without mortgage, indorser, or security of any kind, at about one-half the rate usually charged.
ILLINOIS CREDIT CO.,
145 La Salle-st., Suite 409.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; everything strictly private; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
LEAL, 218 LA SALLE-ST., SUITE 906.
Open until 7 p. m. Telephone Main 4564.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans, on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give largest cash value than companies pay.
RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED — LOANS on same, 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give larger cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., 2D FLOOR, THE FAIR.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
No security. Easy payments.
LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 145a Unity Bldg.

LOANS LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
OF LOWEST RATES
ALL Easy payments. Fair treatment.
KIND. Room 215, 145 La Salle, s.e. cor. Madison.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO HONEST salaried people without security; reasonable rates; everything entirely confidential. American Credit Co., Suite 502, 84 La Salle-st.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST. General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special indorsement system. TOLMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 STATE-ST.—RENTING, real estate loans, collections, insurance, rents, pays taxes, manages estates for non-residents.

10% MONTHLY PAID ON INVESTMENTS; LEgitimate, established business. T 645, Tribune.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

MINES AND MINING.

WANTED—MAN WITH $2,000, ZINC PROPOSItion; can get ¼ interest. R 915, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

500,000 COMMON AND PRESSED BRICK FOR sale cheap. Merchant Iron and Steel Co., 234 La Salle.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

RECEIVER'S SALE—
Peoria, etc., ex rel Auditor vs. Globe Savings Bank et al.—General No. 170,880.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree of order entered in the above entitled cause April 10, 1899, the Chicago Title and Trust company, receiver of said Globe Savings Bank, has solicited bids for the purchase of the property described as follows—to wit:

West 65 feet of east 14 rods and west 1 foot of east 196 feet of south 55 feet of Lot 6, Block 57, Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, in Section 15, Township 39 N., Range 14 E. of the 3d P. M., in Cook County, Illinois, fronting 65 feet, thence west 65 feet, thence north 165 feet, thence east 65 feet to place of beginning. Premises 65 feet north front on Second South street, east by a depth of 165 feet, no alley, and improved by three 1-story buildings and one 2-story building of brick; situated in Salt Lake City, State of Utah; also known as the Hell Property; and that said receiver has received a bid of $50,000 cash for the purchase of said property.

Now, unless a better bid for said property is received on or before the 24th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said bid will be submitted to this court for approval and the sale of said property made as the court shall order.

Chicago Title and Trust Company, Receiver of Globe Savings Bank. HENRY W. MAGEE, Solicitor for Receiver.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

Notice of annual meeting of stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Republic Iron and Steel Company will be held at its office, 30 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock m. on August 18th, 1900, and reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 13th, 1900.

Dated Chicago, August 13th, 1900.
WILLIAM BARRETT RIDGELY,
Secretary.

TO W. P. UTLEY AND ALL WHOM IT MAY Concern—You are hereby notified that the undersigned will, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. on the fifth day of September, 1900, at Doan's coal yard, corner Purple and 21st-sts., sell at public auction the following described property, to-wit: Carload of Streator lump coal, unloaded from car A. T. & S. F. 72,246, for the purpose of paying to the undersigned its charges upon the above described property.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, by C. B. Strohm, Agent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT. GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS., 108 STATE-ST., 4TH FLOOR, OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILver. BREDT & CO., 57 Washington-st., Room 508. We sell a complete Elgin watch for $1.50. Cleaning watches and mainsprings, only 75c.

STRELITZ BROS.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
TERMS TO SUIT.
2D FLOOR, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.
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DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out of advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
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100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
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MONEY, MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN; THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH; NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEI

JOIN HANDS TO IMPROVE RIVER.

Engineer Willard and the City Authorities Hold a Long Conference.

TO AGREE ON DUMPING.

Government Will Begin at Once Deepening Channel to Rush Street.

LAND FOR A SMALL PARK.

River improvements which are to keep lake commerce for the Chicago River and enable it to compete on better terms with the Calumet are to be begun at once under the direction of Major Willard, United States Engineer, under the provisions of the bill passed by Congress making appropriations for the work. In a conference with Commissioner McGann and City Engineer Ericson yesterday Major Willard submitted propositions for disposition of material dredged from the river. It is his purpose to reach an agreement which will protect the city water supply from the danger of pollution by the dumping.

As preliminary to the great improvements which will be carried out, the river to the Rush street bridge will be dredged to a depth of twenty-one feet. According to the act of Congress, center pier bridges must be removed and the tunnels must be lowered. Until these conditions are met the work can proceed only to the Rush street bridge. By increasing the depth of the river from sixteen to twenty-one feet adequate provision will be made for lake vessels of any tonnage.

City Will Co-operate.

Major Willard was told by the city authorities that all efforts were being made to clear the way for the improvements which the government will make in the remainder of the river. The Drainage board has under consideration the removal of six of the center pier bridges, and the city is making arrangements for the removal of two others. The lowering of the tunnels awaits a decision of the courts on the application of the city for a mandamus compelling the Union Traction company to undertake the work. Hearing on the application has been delayed at the request of the traction company.

Expect Agreement as to Dumping.

The improvement contemplated will affect the city in numerous ways and Major Willard was anxious to reach agreements which would prevent trouble with city departments. In regard to the dumping of refuse his proposition was to carry the material to the eight-mile limit or to use it in filling in the portion of the lake which the South Park commission is engaged in reclaiming. The commissioners will be accommodated by arrangements which will meet the wishes of the city Health department and will prevent a repetition of trouble between the government and the department occasioned by alleged pollution of the water supply.

An increase of five feet in the depth of the river will necessitate the strengthening of foundations of buildings along the river front. The dredging which has been done resulted in a cracking of walls and necessitated the strengthing of docks, and this will have to be carried to a greater extent to meet the increase proposed.

Land for a Small Park.

The first small park to be established by the Small Parks commission will be on a site adjacent to the Holden School, Loomis and Thirty-first streets, and will be added to the school grounds as a playground open to the public. Free use of the land for a period of two years was granted the commission by the University of Chicago, and it is expected that the City Homes' association will equip the ground for use.

The land which the University of Chicago has donated consists of ten lots east of the school. Charles Hutchinson informed the commission that the university granted the land rental free for two years, and at the expiration of that period would sell it to the city for $1,000 a lot. By that time it is expected that the city will be able to purchase the site.

Fowler Has Additional Charges.

Additional charges against the Board of Local Improvements will be filed, probably today, by Alderman Frank Fowler. It is expected that all evidence relating to specific charges against Superintendent John A. May of the Bureau of Special Assessments will be given to the Civil Service commission and that hearing of charges against the members of the board will begin at once.

Owners of Buildings Summoned.

Forty-two property-owners and agents have been summoned to appear before Judge Gibbons on Friday to answer complaint made by the City Building department that they violate the fire escape ordinance. Among those who will appear, and the location of the buildings complained of, are:

J. B. Hobbs, 4442 Evans avenue.
Walter H. Wilson, northwest corner Lake and La Salle streets.
Chauncey Blair, 4500 Vincennes avenue, 552 East Forty-fifth street.
Warren Springer, 188 East Monroe street.
G. G. Newberry, 4700 State street.
W. M. Booth, 148 Dearborn street.
W. C. Newberry, 225 Dearborn street.
W. H. Harper, 3765 Grand boulevard.

Governor Allen Goes to Porto Rico.

Boston, Aug. 14.—The gunboat Mayflower, having on board Governor Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico, sailed from the Charlestown Navy Yard at 1 o'clock today for that island.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB BUYS SITE FOR ANNEX TO ITS PRESENT HOME.

Auxiliary Association Secures Title to Two Adjacent Lots Through John Farson—Ground Is Valued at $106,000, Mortgage $30,000.

John Farson, the banker, yesterday gave a quitclaim deed to the Union League Auxiliary association of the lot at 10 and 12 Custom House place, 50x100 feet, immediately adjoining on the south of the present clubhouse of the Union League club, for $1. The ground is valued at $106,000, and is subject to a mortgage of $30,000, bearing 4½ per cent interest and due on April 1, 1902, held by the New England Mutual Life Insurance company. The Union League club members, at a meeting held last January, appointed a committee to arrange for the purchase of the land at the price named, with a view of building at some time in the future a handsome addition to the clubhouse.

Mr. Farson secured an option on the ground for the committee, and on March 2 purchased the fee from the owners, Walter C. Larned of Lake County and Henry H. Walker, through the agency of W. D. Cooper of Cooper & Burhans. Mr. Farson at that time gave a trust deed to Cyrus Bentley to secure a second loan of $44,000 for six months at 5 per cent. The Swift commission valued the ground at $80,100, which is $16,000 less than the price paid—$106,000.

John Gibson of 347 Fulton street on July 19 executed a deed transferring to Alice McGuire the house and lot, 25x164¾ feet, in Fulton street at the same number, in consideration of a promise of marriage and $2. The instrument was filed for record with Recorder Simon yesterday, and Miss McGuire is now Mrs. Gibson.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—Grain rates continued steady at 1¼ cents on corn to Lake Erie. Chartered: To Buffalo—Schlesinger, C. Tower, Lewiston, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is no further change in carrying charges today, but one ore shipper has 25,000 tons of ore at the head of the lakes and is only offering 60 cents. Coal tonnage is in little better demand, but ore is scarce and the feeling is weak. Charters: Coal—Newargo, Sparta, Ohio to Depere, 85 cents; Anderson, Ohio to Green Bay, 35 cents; London, Vulcan, Ohio to Duluth, 35 cents.

Vessel Movements.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Fairbairn. Cleared—Plankinton, Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cleared—Schuck, Escanaba. Arrived—Davidson.

TOLEDO, O. — Arrived — Houghton, Barker. Cleared—Coal—Penobscot, Morley, Gladstone, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Rosemont and consorts, Glengarry and consorts. Down—Brittain and consort.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Wyoming, Preston, Lagonda, Adams, Buttironi. Cleared—Ore—Cleveland, Yale, Crescent City, Conneaut.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—City Genoa, Ravenscraig, Omaha, Sparta, Bloom, Homer. Cleared—Light—Lockwood, Duluth; Locke, Manistique.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—V. H. Ketcham, Devereux, Wasson, Eureka. Cleared—Coal—Bradley, Woolson, Portage; Forbes, Chicago; Hackett, Marquette.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Pickands, Elk Rapids; Veronica, Fassett, Manhattan, Curtis, Reid, Holland, May Richards, R. Richards, Helvetia, Lake Erie ports.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived — Continental, Holland. Cleared—Amazonas, Brown, Wade, Conneaut, Grampian, Cleveland; Roby, Ashtabula; Angeline, Erie; Cadillac, Lorain.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Newhouse, 10 Monday night; Nelson and consorts, 4 a. m.; Hilton, Grummond, 8; Butters, 4:30 p. m.; La Petite, 6. Up—Otis, 9 Monday night; Two Myrtles, 10:30; Ann Arbor, 3:30 a. m.; Little Georgie, 5; Wells, 6; Sarah, Williams, 10:30; Hinton, noon; Lyman Davis, 4 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Manchester, Louisiana, Maxwell. Cleared—Coal—Fawnes, Edwards, Lytton, Wm. Waukegan; Fridgeon, Gladstone; Chamberlain, Depere; John Eddy, Superior; Santa Maria, Chicago; Wayne, Racine; Marvin, Kenosha. Light—Vulcan, Elm-Mere, Duluth; Bay City, Milwaukee; William Jones, Chicago.

DULUTH, Minn.—Arrived—John Owen, Northwind, Viking and consorts, John Mitchell, Iron Chief and consort, Buffalo, Ward, Republic. Departed—Madden, Buttironi, Wyoming, Ashland, Lithia, Wheeler, Kingsley, Hawk, Buffalo; four Reis, Maryland, Wolvin, Frick, Livingstone, Bulkley, Arnold, Wallace, Ashland, Onoko, Emory Owen, Australia, Lake Erie, ore. Algonquin, Kingston, grain; Worthington, Lake Erie, lumber.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Weston and consorts, 12:30 a. m.; Hurlbut, Clint, 12:50; Baltimore, 1; Rome, 2; Waverly, 2:20; Arabia, 3:15; Argonaut, 4; Alaska, 5; Rockefeller, 130, 5:50; Yakima, 6:10; Olson and consort, 8; Oregon, Foster, 11:30; Ed Smith and consorts, 12:30 p. m.; New Orleans, 1:30; St. Paul [wood], 2:30; Hall and consorts, 3:20; Pabst, Armenia, Britton, Howland, 6:30; Weston and consorts, 7:40. Down—Niagara [steel], midnight; Arthur, 3 a. m.; Taylor, 3:20; Cumberland, 8:40; Corona, 11:10; Yuma, 1:10 p. m.; Harlem, 2:20; Malleton, 3:30; Conestoga, 5:20; Pine Lake, 5:30. Wind—North, light, clear. Sheltered—Yacht Argo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—John Ketcham, Maritana, midnight; Nimick, Tyrone, 2:30 a. m.; Campbell, King, 5; Peshtigo, 5:30; Avon, 4:20; Kirby, Hartnell, 7; Iosco, Jeannette, 8:30; Kendall, Troy, Albany, Nyanza, Maumee, Manda, 10:30; Waverly, 11:30; City Collingwood, noon; Hopkins, Goshawk, Delaware, Jenness, 5:20; Gratwick (steel), 6; Sheriffs, Mowat, 7:30; Nina, 9:20. Down—Oriebay, 10 last night; Dunbar, 2:30 a. m.; Berlin, 3; Hesper, Adriatic, Martin, Neshota, 5; Morse, Gratwick, Moravia, 8; Pahl, 9; Scranton, John Hill, Matos, Maida, 10; Griffin, noon; King, Teutonia, Gawn, 1:30 p. m.; Fisk, 2; Fischer and car ferries, 3; Manola, Marina, 5:40; Roumania, Barium, Roby, 6; McGregor, Angus Smith, 7:40; Massachusetts, Moonlight, 8:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Penobscot, 10:50 last night; Holden, 11; Hayward, 1 a. m.; Macy, Wilson, 1:20; Monahansett, 1:30; Conemaugh, 2; Huron, 3:30; Zenith City, 3:30; Briton, 7; McDougal, 7:20; Runnels, 7:40; Corsica, 10:40; Penobscot, 12:30 p. m.; Black Rock, 1; Stevens, 1:40; Traveller and consorts, Morley, 5; Lafayette, 6:20; Tempest No. 2 [ad barges, 8:40; Harvey Brown, Swallow and barges, 9. Down—Eureka, 10 last night; China, 10:20; Sparta, Argo and consorts, Omaha, 10:30; Prince, 11:50; Auburn, 12:40 a. m.; Abercorn and barges, 1; Guthwaite, Barr, Saugatuck, Montblanc, 1:20; Higgie, New Dominion, 1:30; Saxon, 2; George Gould, 2:30; Edwards, Golden Age, 3:40; Chicago, 5:30; Norwalk, Marquette, 3:30; Oceanics, 3:40; Colonial, 5; Tampa, 5:30; Spencer, Amboy, 7; Venice, 7:20; Topeka, 7:50; New York and barges, Carlo, 8; Poe, Langell Boys, Comstock, 8:30; Orinoco, Granada, Newaygo, Anderson, 9; Langell, and barges, Edenborn, Ericsson, 10:30; Strong, Commodore, 10:50; Drake, Case, noon; Melbourne, 12:30 p. m.; Northern Light, 12:40; Vail, Baltic, Vance, 1; La Salle, 1:50; Ira Owen, 3; Quayle [arrived], Ranney, Sandusky, 5:20; Murphy, Rose and barges, 5; Tuscarora, 5:50; William Palmer, 6; Quito, Foster, 6:30; Norseman and barges, 7; Raleigh, Tokio, 8:40; Pratt, Athens, 8:50.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise — Hudson, Vanderbilt, Juniata, Buffalo. Lumber, etc.—S. J. Luff, Algoma Mills; A. Bradley, Garden Bay; G. C. Markham, Wonder, Muskegon; Penobscot, Oscoda; G. L. Wrenn, Menominee. Light—J. V. Trevor, Buffalo; Barge 129, Cleveland.

Cleared—Merchandise—Ramapo, Montana, Milwaukee, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Duluth; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg. Grain—Hudson, Vanderbilt, S. C. Reynolds, Barge 120, Seneca, J. B. Trevor, Buffalo; Winnipeg, Kingston. Light—C. Reitz, J. Mark, Apprentice Boy, Manistee; R. Kantera Fewaukee, J. H. Read, Cheboygan; B. Calkins, Ford River; M. F. Butters, Menominee; R. Campbell, Frankfort; Iver Lawson, Marinette; G. C. Markham, Muskegon.

Many a Business Man

has lost a good customer through the incivility of his employees. Courteous treatment costs nothing and makes friends. Polite attention from all its employees is insisted on by the

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Chicago to Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the northwest; to Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and the southwest.
City Office: 115 Adams Street. Depot: Harrison Street and 5th Avenue, CHICAGO.

"IF YOU DON'T TOOT YOUR OWN HORN SHE'LL NEVER TOOT."

This is our camp as it appeared at fourteen county and street fairs last fall, and will appear at about twenty this year. Send samples of advertising matter at once. Special prices by return mail.

DILLON & FOGLE, NORMAL, ILL. FAIRBURY, ILL.
CROSS ROADS BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTERS
195 TOWNS, SIX TEAMS, SIX COUNTIES.
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EDWARD A. STAHLBRODT, NEW YORK CITY.
HAMLIN WIZARD OIL CO., CHICAGO.
MEMBERS:
Illinois State Bill Posters' Association.
International Distributers' Association of the U. S. and Canada.

MONUMENT FOR GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER

After many years of neglect, the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, in Spencer County, Ind., is to be marked with a monument. The Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument association purchased sixteen acres of ground surrounding the grave, and Colonel J. S. Culver of Springfield, Ill., offered to build the monument free of expense to the association if the latter would improve the grounds. Colonel Culver's proposition was accepted, and Thompson Stickle of Springfield designed a monument, which has been accepted without modification.

Colonel Culver made the stipulation that as much granite as possible from the national Lincoln monument in Springfield be used for the work, and that the stone used in the temporary receiving vault, where the body of Abraham Lincoln now rests, be adopted for the foundation of this monument, and the sarcophagus for the mother will therefore contain material that formed a part of Abraham Lincoln's monument before it was reconstructed.

The design calls for a lower base or footing course to rest on a solid foundation, then a massive rock-faced base, the brackets forming the support for the die to cut solid on this block.

The die block is to be finished in rock-faced effect, and its face is to be handsomely carved in bas-relief. As the scroll of time in the design unrolls it reveals the name, "Nancy Hanks Lincoln," and added to this is the simple inscription: "Mother of Abraham Lincoln." The ivy, representing affection, and the branch of oak, symbolizing nobility, are grouped around the name in harmonious effect.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

(2d floor, State-st.)

525 Business Suits,

comprising 95 different patterns, and from 2 to 20 suits in a lot, now reduced to $15.00 and $20.00.

These Suits, of the latest fashionable styles and best selections from hundreds of up-to-date fabrics and patterns, are special and unusual values at these closing-out prices, which are about two-thirds of our original prices earlier in the season.

Continuation of the Semi-Annual Sale of Men's and Youths' Trousers.

$8.00 Trousers are $6.00.
$7.50 Trousers are $5.00.
$6.00 Trousers are $4.00.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

H. Channon Company Sued.

Suit has been started in the United States Circuit Court to collect a claim of $5,000 from the H. Channon company, ship chandlers. James H. Channon, the Vice President of the firm, is the newly appointed member of the Lincoln Park board. The suit is brought by the Columbia Mills company of South Carolina, and is to recover the value of merchandise sold to the Chicago firm.

Conservator in Post Estate.

The estate of Florence E. Post, who was declared insane on Monday, was given into the care of P. H. O'Donnell as conservator by order of Assistant Judge Casey in the Probate Court yesterday. The property, according to the petition, is worth $10,000, instead of $90,000, as had been reported.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—20306]—Henry Freund vs. L. Friedman; on findg., $250; satis. by stip. garns. dischgd. n. c.

Decrees.

Judge Chetlain—5211—Hildebrand vs. Korn; dec. sale.—3510—Touhy vs. Willimot; dec. sale.—4908—Ramsey vs. Ryan; def. dec.—4515—Brown vs. Oshinsky; def. dec.—3945—Eckstein vs. Schintz; def. dec.—4250—M. B. and L. Assn. vs. Schultz; def. dec.—3811—Phillips vs. Bank; dec. sale.—3812—Phillips vs. Bank; dec. sale.—3914—Wagner vs. Wagner; dec. div.—189195—Churchill vs. Edwards; dec.—4417—McQuaid vs. McQuaid; dec. div.—4697—Opdyke vs. Opdyke; dec. div.

Judge Neely—20644]—Keil vs. Branaghan; dec. sale.—206408—N. W. L. A. Co. vs. Schank; def. dec.—208087—Jackson vs. Rennacker; dec. sale.—204322—Emeryn vs. Cumber; dec. sale.—204637—Harper vs. Harper; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

4154—Suppressed, Aug. 10; Frank A. Stayber; petition of Sander & Gross; claim, $2,000; Henry S. Goldsmith, atty.

4174—Jennie Sanderson; liabilities, $1,105; assets, $95; W. V. Robinson, atty.

4175—Theodore St. Taber; liabilities, $41,719.52; assets, $88.49; Frank Schoenfeld, atty.

4176—Frank Gindele; liabilities, $5,046.52; assets, $300; Lackner, Britz & Miller, attys.

4177—Charles J. McLogan; liabilities, $2,900; no assets.

Court Calls.

Judge Chetlain—Emergency business.
Judge Neeley—Emergency business.
Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course.
Judge Thompson—County Court—General tax objections.
Judge Wheatley—County Court—General tax objections.
Judge Bishop—No court.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—No court.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—4173, 4272, 4470, 4448, 4480.
Federal Court—No court.

$7.00 to Marquette, Mich., and Return.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry., Aug. 24, good returning until Sept. 4. Through sleepers 8 p. m., arriving Marquette for breakfast. Ticket offices 212 Clark-st. and Wells-st. Station.

Iroquois Old Settlers Meet.

Clesna Park, Ill., Aug. 14.—[Special.]—Five thousand people were present today at the meeting of the old settlers of Iroquois and adjoining counties. Speeches were made by Howard Harrington of Watseka, W. R. Jewell of Danville, and Frank Lowden of Chicago.

The California Oil Fields.

Call or address Thompson, Goddard & Co., 301-304 New York Life Bldg. Open till 9 p. m.

Lea & Perrins' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Gives a most delicious flavor to

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

This signature on every bottle—

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John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

"A Remarkable Performance,

Not only for a young writer, but for a writer of any age," is what *The Critic* says of

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE,"

the new romance which begins in the August

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FURS Remodeling & Repairs, Summer Prices, A. Bishop & Co., 156 State St.

THE TRIBUNE—ALL THE NEWS.

$2.00 lawn and percale house wrappers, 69c

MANDEL BROTHERS.

$1.75 white and colored shirtwaists, 50c

Women's and children's fine shoes: 20% off.

This discount sale has been an unparalleled success and will be continued today. Surplus stock must be disposed of immediately, so to minimize it quickly we sacrifice 20% on our already extremely low prices. This affects every pair of shoes in stock—highest grades included.

Women's shoes, oxfords, and slippers, 20% off present low prices.

Women's shoes, oxfords, and slippers, 20% off present low prices.

Basement: 1.45 for Selz' $3 shoes and oxfords for women.

Selz shoes at less than half—final shipment of shoes which were slightly damaged by water during the flooding of the Selz basement. The slight water damage does not affect the wearing quality in the least.

Selz "Royal Blue," Selz "Perfecto," Selz "Miss Chicago," Selz "Enterprise" and Selz "Morning Glory."

Selz $1.75 shoes and Oxfords, 95c
Selz $2.50 shoes and Oxfords, 1.25

Vici and Imperial kid—hand turned and hand welt extension soles—tans and black.

New fall walking skirts, suits & golf capes.

Walking skirts—First showing of entirely new styles of walking skirts, only one style can be described here, namely, handsome skirt made of plaid back suiting—gray, blue and brown—made with fan flare bottom, plaited saddle back, strap seam trimming, deep stitched hem on bottom, stitched belt to match—at only 15.00. This is an extremely stylish skirt and shown today for the first time in Chicago. Other styles at 10.00, 7.50, 6.00 and 4.50

Black taffeta skirts—unlined dress skirts—new plaited back—trimmed with two rows accordion plaited ruffles, edged with taffeta ruchings 9.75

Bathing suits—a new line just in—navy blue & blk. *mohair*, 3.95 & 2.50

New fall suits—special Wednesday offering—pebble cheviot suit in black, navy and brown, double breasted Eton jacket, taffeta silk lined, high rolling inlaid velvet collar—entirely new cut coat—skirt made with flaring front and plaited back—entire suit handsomely finished with fine tailor stitching—special price today 15.00

New golf capes—made of reversible plaids, in all the new, nobby colors—plain and plaid double cape collars and plaid hoods—at 13.50, 10.00 and 5.00

Basement—White and colored pique and duck dress skirts—effective styles—1.00, 75c, and 50c

Mfrs.' sample handk'fs.

20,000 dozen of pure Irish linen handkerchiefs at half value.

5c for women's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs—all widths of hems—worth 10c.

9c for women's plain hemstitched sheer linen handkerchiefs, worth 15c.

12½c for women's pure linen handkerchiefs, plain hems, lace trimmed and Swiss embroidered—worth 25c.

19c for women's fine pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs—worth 35c.

23c for women's handkerchiefs with linen centers and lace-trimmed edges—also Swiss embroidered and hemstitched linen handkerchiefs—worth to 50c.

Negligee shirts: half hose

75c will buy a $1.50, a $1.25, and a $1.00 imported madras shirt today. These shirts are guaranteed to fit perfectly, and are seasonable, stylish colors and designs—the best investment you can make of 75c is to buy one.

Wilson Bros.' men's sample hose.

Wilson Bros., the well-known importers of men's high-class hosiery, sold us their entire sample stock at less than half the usual price. Today you choose from the entire lot at, per pair— 25c

A THING OF BEAUTY

is not only a joy forever, but present inspiration. There is something of the eternal harmony in the melody of the flower—something of the infinite song in the euphony of a blossom's heaven painted tints—something unknowable, yet full with promise, hope, peace—that removes the soul, up—out into the sunlight where fancy sings—and plays.

Beauty begets beauty—in thought or character. A home upon whose walls hang pictures of beauty and inspiration seldom adds to the world's ill. Such a picture is the beautiful reproduction in finely blended colors of Miss Clara Goodyear's water color floral study,

"GERANIUMS."

FREE WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE.

ORDER IN ADVANCE.

Bring your Tribune Pictures to Room 5 Tribune Building. They will be framed in your choice of a variety of molding for 50c to $1.00, and delivered to your home without extra charge. **Tribune Pictures cut out and mounted as Art Posters,** on best quality picture matting, of exceptional beauty—19c for small, 25c for large size pictures.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE
This Day at 10 a. m.
A large store full Good Furniture and General HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, and General Merchandise.
WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 179 WABASH AVENUE.

IN THE TRIBUNE YOU FIND ALL THE SPORTING NEWS.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Wanted—A case of bad health that R-i-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for five cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., New York.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

BEST FURS
REMODELED, REPAIRED. BEST PRICES.
Alaska Seal Skin, Persian Lamb, Natural and Dyed Otter, Dark Eastern Mink Jackets, Capes, etc.
EVERYTHING IN FURS.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
187 and 189 State-st.

HAIR DRESSING. Manicuring. Chiropody. Facial Massage. Electrolysis. Ladies' Turkish Baths. Wigs. Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State